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A FRONTIER TRAGEDY.

A Thrilling Story from Texas.

The Train of a Government Contractor Attacked by Indians.

Nine Men Killed—Two Burned at the Stake—Only Three Escape.

[From the St. Joseph (Mo.) Herald, July 25.]

On Saturday evening there arrived in St. Joseph a young man who gives his name as William MacMoore, who relates a terrible story of life on the Texas frontier. He says he left Elizabethtown, Ky., in the summer of 1869, and went to Texas. Early in June last he engaged with one J. C. D. Blackburn, a government contractor, to drive a team to Fort Sill. Blackburn's train consisted of fourteen wagons, with fourteen persons as drivers, and started from Smith Paw Valley for the fort. On Sunday evening, June 25, the party had reached a small stream which was skirted with a strip of timber, about thirty miles east of the fort, when they were suddenly attacked by 250 Cheyenne Indians.

Part of the teams had crossed the stream; two (one of them the team driven by Mr. MacMoore) had not yet come up, and one had stuck fast in a gully or ditch. A number of the drivers had dismounted from their wagons, leaving their arms in them, to assist in extricating the latter. No one for a moment dreamed that a foe was near. The Indians had posted themselves in the timber on both sides of the stream, and kept carefully concealed until the party were completely in their power. Then they came dashing out, with horrid yells, and in a moment's time the unfortunate teamsters found themselves completely surrounded. Resistance seemed hopeless, and yet to yield was almost certain death. A few of those who were in their wagons fired a dozen or so shots, but apparently without effect.

KILLED, WOUNDED AND SCALPED.

The contest was speedily over. Seven of the party were shot dead on the spot, another was badly wounded and then scalped and tomahawked, and six, including MacMoore, taking prisoners.

MacMoore is unable to tell what was done with the train and stock, as immediately after his capture he and his companions were securely bound and removed from the spot. The savages moved in a northwesterly direction, and after going some distance, camped for the night. The next day after the capture, one of the party, while attempting to escape, was shot and killed.

BURNED AT THE STAKE.

On the following Friday the savages came to the conclusion to torture two of the teamsters, Jack Jones and Thomas Hayward, and about five o'clock in the evening proceeded to carry out their purpose. The unfortunate men were brought out and securely bound hand and foot to a stake. Their tongues were then cut (it is supposed to prevent them from screaming, while burning,) and their ears cut off. A pile of fagots a foot or so high was then placed around the stake, and so arranged as to burn very slowly. The entire band then formed in a circle, and indulged in the luxury of tormenting their victims before the work of torture commenced. The other prisoners were then brought out and forced to witness the horrid spectacle. The fagots around Jones were dry, and burned more rapidly than had been intended, and his sufferings were speedily terminated, the stomach and lower part of the body being first consumed. Henderson died in about half an hour, and his agony was terrible. MacMoore says the remembrance of that fearful scene will never be effaced from his memory.

DETERMINED TO ESCAPE.

Satisfied that they would soon be called upon to share the fearful fate of their companions, the remaining prisoners—MacMoore, Henry Brown and Harvey Jackson—determined to make an effort to escape at all hazards. They were closely guarded, however, and for some days no opportunity presented itself. On the night of the 9th of July a heavy rain set in, and the anxiously looked for chance came. The Indians had indulged pretty freely in "fire water" during the afternoon and evening, and slept very sound. About 11 o'clock MacMoore discovered that the buckskin thongs, with which he was tied, dampened by the rain, began to "give" considerably. With a little exertion he succeeded in getting his hands loose, but was unable to release his feet. Henry Brown also discovered his bonds "giving," and finally succeeded in releasing himself entirely. He then quietly approached a sleeping savage, drew a knife from his belt, cut the bonds of his comrades, and the three quietly hastened away. After traveling some two miles together the three separated for safety and started for Fort Riley. MacMoore reached the latter place on Wednesday, having walked one hundred and twenty-five miles in two days and a half. His feet were terribly lacerated, and he had no clothing on except two shirts and a pair of drawers. Brown reached the Fort four hours later in the day, and Jackson came in next day. All the parties were greatly exhausted, and probably would have perished had it not been for the assistance of some friendly Pottawatomie Indians with whom they fell in on Tuesday. Jackson remained at Fort Riley, his feet being so sore that he could not travel. Brown started to Denver. On Wednesday, the 13th of July, MacMoore started on foot for Leavenworth and walked the entire distance, reaching that place on Saturday last. The same evening he took the cars on the Kansas City, St. Joseph and Council Bluffs Railroad and came to St. Joseph. That night he stopped at the residence of C. H. Buckman, Esq., whose wife is a relative of his. On Sunday he went to the house of Mrs. Bush, on Bush street, who is his relative, where he is now stopping.

WHITE MEN WITH THE INDIANS.

Mr. MacMoore says that nearly one-fourth of the party of Cheyennes was composed of white men, and many of the Indians themselves spoke English. Among them was a man named Stanley, from Western Texas, who said that he had killed thirteen men, and intended to kill five times as many more. The whites dressed like the Indians, were fully as barbarous, and seemed to enjoy the terrible torture of Jones and Hayward with as much zest as the Indians.

WHITE WOMEN CAPTIVES.

The Cheyennes had two white women with them as prisoners—one a Mrs. Bowman, aged about thirty-five years, from about Guadaloupe Mountains, in Texas. He was unable to ascertain the circumstances attending her capture. The other was a good looking woman, aged about eighteen, named Miss Emma Bailey. She was also from Texas. These captives were treated tolerably well. The Cheyennes were well mounted and well armed.

THE FAMINE IN PERSIA

The Most Appalling in Modern Annals.

Men Living on Roots and Grass and Unearthed Corpses—Parents Devour Their Own Offspring—The American Civil War Partly Responsible.

[Special to the New York.]

LONDON, July 28.—The reports we are receiving here give new and, if possible, even more horrible and appalling details of the Persian famine. The dearth is very much more widespread than at first reported. In place of being confined to the province of Khorassan it extends over the entire land. Already the loss of life has been fearful. Persia is said, on reliable authority, to have lost fifty per cent. of her population. Thousands of people, half famished, have dragged themselves across the frontier into Turkish Arabia and Gobool, while those who have not had the energy to emigrate, or have been prevented from doing so by the strong arm of the government, are daily dying by thousands of starvation. A Persian subject cannot leave his native country, even to go upon a pilgrimage to Meshed Hosein or to Mecca, without special permission from the authorities, and this permission is even now, in spite of the present appalling condition of the country, still insisted upon. The people, in desperation, however, use every means to elude the vigilance of the Government and escape into happier lands.

It appears that there was a terrible drought last year, which was followed as a natural consequence by a partial failure of the crops. There was great suffering and privation, but comparatively little mortality.

THE AMERICAN WAR A CAUSE OF THE FAMINE.

It is a curious fact that this famine is, to a certain extent, one result, though of course an indirect one, of the American civil war. There is a belt of country in Persia which is eminently well calculated for the production of cotton, and the high price of that article seven or eight years ago induced many of the smaller cultivators to abandon raising other crops and embark in its production. This opening for commerce rapidly developed into a large trade, and a couple of lines of steamers have been started from Bombay to Bushire, a port on the Persian Gulf, which is the only one of importance on Persia's limited sea coast. The money gained by the sale of the cotton was employed to buy provisions from Fars, or Farsistan, and the other southern provinces, which are better adapted to the growth of wheat and rice. The high price of opium, owing to the tax imposed upon its export by the British Indian Government, has also stimulated the production of poppies in place of grain. Last year there were two thousand chests of this drug exported from Bushire. The silk trade has also largely increased. These causes have all operated to diminish the area of land employed in the raising of provisions and have doubtless tended to aggravate the consequences of the present bad season.

INHUMANITY OF THE GOVERNMENT.

The partial famine last year exhausted such small accumulated stocks of provisions as were in the country. The people, however, managed to linger through the winter, sustained by the hope that the spring crop (there are two yearly crops in Persia) would bring back plenty. Early in the year, in spite of the general impoverishment of the people, the government, with shocking inhumanity, raised the taxes. This completed the misery of its unhappy subjects. What little money they had left was torn from them, and they were left beggared to face a year whose horrors had but begun.

The first effect of the increased taxation was to drive the people from their homes in the country to the big cities, as, owing to a curious law, the imposts upon tillers of the soil are very much heavier than those exacted from the dwellers in towns. In cities, indeed, the mass of the population practically escape taxation, and the revenue is raised, with the exception of a poll tax, from the merchants.

Before the end of winter the famine had spread from Farsistan to the other provinces, which depended upon it for supplies. The cities of Ispahan, Yezd, Kerman and Shiraz were crowded with starving multitudes. Teheran, the capital, suffered least, but even there the privations were terrible. Wheat in Kerman rose to nine times its usual price. The new crop has failed also. The people have endeavored to keep themselves alive by eating grass and roots, but even this scanty nourishment has now been exhausted.

In Khorassan, which borders on Cabool and the wild steppes of Central Asia, people sold their children into slavery among the Turcomans in order to save them from starvation and at the same time to acquire a few tomauns to spend in the bazaar for sustenance.

It would be well if all the provinces could have disposed of their children in the same manner. In Farsistan parents slew and then devoured their offspring. In Ispahan men have been caught in the act of exhuming the corpses of the dead for the purpose of eating them.

Among the results of the famine may be mentioned that all domestic animals, even horses, of which Persia raised a great many, not only for her own use, but also for exportation to India, have been killed and eaten.

A late dispatch further informs us that the cemeteries in Shiraz have to be guarded by troops lest the people, infuriated by hunger, should rifle them of their ghastly contents.

The people are almost beyond the reach of help. Even if food were brought from India there are no cattle left to transport it into the interior; and even if there were, it is a month's journey from Bushire to Ispahan, and six weeks to Khorassan.

THE WORST FAMINE ON RECORD.

This dearth will probably be the most horrible on record. Two years ago a couple of millions of people died in India of starvation. Unless, however, the Persian government consents to the deportation of its subjects, there will be among its eight millions of people a mortality even more appalling than this.

The report that the plague has broken out is not confirmed; but the cholera and famine fever are busily at work, and these are sufficiently terrible agents of death. The famine stricken people are covered with hedious sores, the consequence of hunger, while they burn in the tortures of a devouring fever.

The Russian Government, in view of the probability of the cholera spreading into its dominions, has established quarantine regulations along the frontier. One path of escape for the Persians is thus blocked up. Probably the British Indian government will soon adopt similar precautions, and this will cause the steamers from Bombay to stop running.

ARGENTIFEROUS UTAH.

The Old and the New Way of Traveling Across the Plains—Salt Lake City, Past and Present—How the Mormon Knot is Being Untied with Pick and Shovel—A Bright Future Foretold for the Agriculturist—Cottonwood Canon—Transportation of Silver Ore to the Railroad—A Pennsylvanian in Charge of a Smelting Works—Pittsburgh's Advantages as a Point for Smelting Utah Ores—The Famous Emma Mine—Other Rich Lodes—The Belt Theory—Labor and Living Cheap, &c.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.
PITTSBURGH, July 31, 1871.

Probably no region on this continent has shown during the last twenty years a greater change than is seen on the "Great Plains," lying between the Mississipi river and the Pacific Ocean; and the change comes to me with a realizing sense after traversing in two days a distance that twenty years ago consumed two months—quite a change from the dust of the emigrant trail and the covered wagon to the iron rail and Pullman palace car. Then the toil-worn emigrant after passing over weary leagues of sage brush and alkali, defiled down the great Echo Canon into the valley of Salt Lake, and welcomed the scant signs of habitation where now a city has risen from the dusty plain, and where the clear water, scarce recovered from the wild surprise of its mad career down the mountain side, finds itself gently murmuring amid fields of golden wheat, or glancing amid the moving shadows of rustic corn. Bright-eyed children (and a great many of them) peer out from dwellings built upon the plain, where of old the sage hen had her solitary covert. Pendant signs give assurance of cakes, and certain symbols wherein a goat is the central figure are intended, so I am informed by an intelligent German traveler, to signify that a fluid called lager beer can be obtained if desirable.

Civilization is evidently bearing down the crude simplicities, and demanding of earth a recompense for toil. Only the Great Salt Lake and the grand old Wahsatch Mountains seem to be unchanged. The former glimmers solemnly in the evening light as we fleet down its borders on the clanging rail, and the old mountain peaks look down from their grand heights upon the changing years as they have looked upon the changing centuries before modern civilization made its mark upon the ages. Salt Lake City seems to commingle the new and the old. The quaint Mormon signs, with the symbolic eye and the Legend, "Holiness to the Lord," and the murmuring of the clear streams along the wide shaded streets, would almost make one imagine they were in some legendary city of old, shadowed by the traditions of centuries. But piled here and there upon the sidewalks are tons of bullion ready for shipment East. Upon all sides are the signs of "Assayers," "Samplers and Crushers," "Highest price paid for ores," "Miners' outfits;" and through the streets are passing the laden ore wagons, and along the sidewalk is the irrepressible miner, compact of figure, somewhat reticent of speech and inclined to compressions of language, whereby the meat and pith of the English tongue is expressed in didactic sentences; and as he stands before the Mormon store and reads the legend, is unconscious that two forces have met, and the Mormon problem is being solved by the miner's pick and shovel.

It was my main business in Utah to examine the mines that have been developed in that region; and early in the morning I was in the wagon crossing over the plain beyond Salt Lake City toward the mouth of Little Cottonwood Canon, crossing numerous streams of water coming down from the mountains, all of which some day will be used for the purposes of irrigation, enabling the valley to sustain a large increase of population. Irrigation can be fully adapted here without any mechanical appliances to raise the water, as the fall is now sufficient to be used in all portions of the valley. The sage plain, which was thought to be utterly valueless for agricultural purposes, proves to be extremely rich under the influence of irrigation, and doubtless the day will come when the "Great American Desert" will by the aid or artesian wells, blossom like the rose. Proud as an American citizen may be of his native land, a trip across the continent shows him possibilities in the future that make his heart beat fuller and his pride grow greater.

Little Cottonwood Canon *debouches* upon the plain about fourteen miles from Salt Lake City. It barely allows room for a foaming little river and the narrow road from the many mines. On either hand rise immense granite cliffs, probably eight hundred feet high. From this granite the Mormon's temple is being built, and a canal has been partially constructed to carry it down to Salt Lake City. The stone is now taken by wagons, and the canal project will be abandoned in favor of a railroad which will connect with the Utah Central Railroad, distant probably six miles from the mouth of the Canon. The road up the Canon to Central City, which is a little settlement, nestled in among the mines, is about nine miles, and has probably an ascent of two hundred and fifty feet to the mile. Here and there at intervals of a few hundred feet turn outs are cut into the bank or into the bushes, to allow wagons to pass each other. Down this road comes the interminable line of wagons, each carrying from thirty-two to forty-eight hundred weight of silver ore. The ore is transported in small gunny sacks, containing from seventy-five to one hundred pounds, and may range from $100 to $250 of silver to the ton, and from thirty to sixty per cent. of lead. Here and there a burst sack lay by the road side, and certainly gave no assurance of wealth in its appearance. The silver ore is contained in a brown or yellowish gray decomposed stone, and looks much like a loamy sand. It is very tractible, and is easily smelted and run into bars of lead and silver. This bullion is generally sent to Swansea, Wales, to be separated. Much of the ore also goes there in bulk, passing by the immense coal fields of Pittsburgh on its way to Wales, although it could be laid down in the city of Pittsburgh at not over thirty dollars per ton.

There are several small smelting works in the canon. At one I found in charge a very intelligent Pennsylvanian from Elk county, named Frank Warnith, and got some very interesting facts from him in regard to smelting. One furnace in his charge smelts about nine tons of bullion per day, using about one-fifth limestone and iron ore for a flux, and consuming about one hundred bushels of charcoal to the ton of bullion, the coal costing twenty-seven cents per bushel. The difference between the cost of the iron ore, limestone and fuel would make a difference largely in favor of smelting in Pittsburgh; and as the ore averages a large percentage of lead, and is shipped east for market, if smelted at the mine, the freight on the lead would make that deduction from the cost of the transportation of the ore if smelted at Pittsburgh. The smelting furnace is of simple construction, and would cost but little.

There is a great difficulty in the smelting furnaces in Utah, in regard to a good quality of fire brick. Those used burn out after a short time. There would seem to be no doubt that these ores could be properly smelted in Pittsburgh, and bring a large and new interest into our city. There is one marked feature in the reduction of silver ore. When the product is once gotten, there is no hunting for customers, silver is cash, and no competition effects it. I fancy our iron and steel manufacturers can see this point.

It is a slow trip up the canon, owing to the time lost in waiting for passing wagons, and it was evening before we accomplished the short distance. Up the canon the formation alters, and the granite rocks begin to be intermixed with a kind of sandstone and quartzite and bastard limestone, and in these formations the silver ores are found.

Foremost among the mines of this canon is the famous "Emma Mine." This mine was within a year I believe, offered for fiteen thousand dollars. It has sold since for one million and a half of dollars, and the parties now holding are urged to put it in a large company and sell it, but do not know really what to ask for it. Their embarrassment on this point may be judged from the fact that they are now shipping about one hundred tons of ore per day, and employ but ninety men in the mines. The ore is shoveled up as one would shovel sand. It is estimated they daily clear thirteen thousand dollars. The Flagstaff, Savage, Montezumas, and other mines in the Emma Hill are all getting out large quantities of ore, and apparently the entire hill is a mass of mineral; lodes having been discovered in all directions. Big Cottonwood Canon and American Fork all head in together near this point. Upon a divide you can throw a stone into either. All these canons are proving rich in minerals, and mines are opened and working prosperously in all. But the intelligence of the geologist would probably reach the conclusion arrived at by the instinct of the miner, that where these canons all head in together will be found the heaviest mineral deposits of the region. The developments so far sustain this belief fully. The Emma, Flagstaff, Savage, Montezuma and others have proven their richness. The Frederick and Crown Prince, upon the same apparent belt at a depth of only sixty feet, have gotten a vein of silver ore nearly two feet in width, and increasing in value as they decend, while back of these last named mines, the famous Reed and Benson mine, where the mountain curves to the eastward, have reaped the reward of their location.

The most marked feature of the mineral lode as shown in the "Frederick" mine is the width of the fissure and the decided foot wall, which is as distinct as could possibly be, and glazed as though vitrified. The hanging wall has not yet been defined, although the vein has been worked six feet from the foot wall. The vein is evidently a large one, and promises better than it is generally understood. The "Emma" mine did at the same depth, the "Flagstaff" mine showed the same defined wall and large vein, and the results it is now giving fully fulfil the promise it made.

Beyond this "Emma Hill," the mines will doubtless prove very remunerative. Just now the almost fabulous success of the working mines upon this mountain, and the seeming assurance of the continuation of the belt along this hill has caused every location to be taken up and explored, and there is every reason to suppose that the large amounts of ore now going out of this canon will be so largely increased as to be beyond present computation. The canons upon the other side of this valley are pouring their treasures out also.

One is struck by the utter absence of excitement in this mining district. The business is prosecuted as though, instead of the precious metals, iron ores were being excavated. There does not seem to be that suggestive figure of Judge Lynch in the background. This is probably owing to the nearness of the vicinity to the Courts of Utah, there being no justification for vigilance committees within a few hours travel of a regularly established law court.

Labor is reasonable, the rates being from two and a half to three dollars a day, and at the eating houses at the mines a very good meal is gotten for seventy-five cents. The air is very pure and rare. The altitude at many of the mines is estimated at nine to ten thousand feet. At the head of Little Cottonwood is a little lake, a beautiful sheet of water. The facilities for mining deeply, owing to the nearness of Salt Lake City, is something wonderful for silver mines, and to some of our citizens who have a knowledge of silver mines where the yield of valuable ores are swallowed up by cost of transportation and high price of material and labor, this feature will be a striking one, as will also be the tractability of the ores, which smelt readily and require no immense outlay of capital in milling machinery. Dreary months and the expenditure of many thousands of dollars consumed in transporting boilers, pans and heavy machinery across and through almost impassable mountains is not a feature in this district. A haul of some twenty-four miles, on a road where two mules pull nearly on an average of two tons, is the means of exit for the ores from the mines; and this delivers it upon cars for transportation by rail, on a road whose hope of freightage in the future lies largely in the encouragement of these mines, and whose present rates admit of large profits to the shipper.

Pittsburgh has the profit that may accrue from these ores in her own grasp; but she must reach for it with a quick hand. These wonderful advantages will not long remain open, and other capital will control what we might.

In all probability, a few months will show a remarkable movement toward the possession of these valuable mining properties, and it remains to be seen whether Pittsburgh is to be in the van.

ED. JAY ALLEN.

A FAR northwest tourist, writing from Duluth, says: The great chain of lakes which I have just passed over on my way hither, is this season whitened with more of the sails of commerce than ever before, the carrying capacity being very largely in advance of that of two years since; and the shipyards all along the route are adding continually to the lake tonnage, and there is encouraging evidence manifested on all sides, that the soon-to-be-developed granary of the Red river of the North, and its great beyond, will find ample facilities, and a well equipped outlet to the markets of the world, when the Northern Pacific Railroad shall have brought to the headwaters of the lakes, the products of Minnesota, Dakota, Montana, Idaho, Washington territory, Oregon and British Columbia as well.

FRIGHTFUL DISASTER.

Explosion of a Boiler on a Crowded Ferry Boat.

Thirty-five Persons Killed or Drowned—One Hundred Others Wounded—Heart-Sickening Scenes.

NEW YORK, July 30, 7:30 P. M.—The Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, while in the slip at Whitehall and crowded with passengers, exploded her boiler at 1:20 P. M. The concussion was terrific, shattering the forward part of the boat, and killing and scalding a great many people. The hurricane deck was carried overboard, and fell over a large number of persons in the water, who were drowned. The scene is beyond description. Men were struck dumb at the loss of wives and little ones, and women distracted, having lost husbands and children, while little children were crying for their parents who are lost. The front of the boiler was suddenly blown out, lodging in the bow thirty feet distant. The forward part of the boat, the upper cabin and all, was instantly shivered and split into a thousand pieces. As an eye witness expressed it, the "forward part of the boat was lifted fifty feet in the air, the smoke stack fell, and then everything was buried in the hold. Passengers, chairs, stools, horses, benches and life preservers dropped into the hold at the boiler, which poured out a deadly volume. Many persons were blown overboard. Fathers and mothers had children blown from their arms into the water, which in an instant was alive with men, women and children struggling for life. The after part of the boat, which had escaped the force of the explosion, would have been safe for the uninjured, but they were panic-stricken and leaped overboard without regard to consequences.

Captain Ullman, of the new street police, hearing the explosion, was promptly on hand, and the fire alarm was sounded. Dr. Shine was on the scene within ten minutes well provided with medicines and bandages. Cool and collected, he saved several lives by his prudence. Within twenty minutes Inspector Jamison was on the ground directing the efforts of police and keeping back the crowd. Many persons were drowned. The harbor police boat came to the rescue, and a gentleman who was in a row boat near by saved several lives. The firemen also went to the rescue and right bravely did they work.

The debris in the fore part of the hold was first removed. The cries of the poor half-boiled victims were heart rending. Stimulants were given them as they struggled beneath the beams. As fast as the wounded were recovered they were borne to the deck of another ferry boat moored alongside, where they were properly cared for by Dr. Shine. Within twenty minutes ambulances from the Center street hospital were at the wharf. The scalded victims were placed in the ambulances and driven to the hospital at full speed. Private carriages and express wagons were also brought into requisition. The insurance patrol wagon bore several loads of mangled human beings to the hospital. Some died on the way, while others were delirous with pain. One ambulance was filled with children whose eyes were closed, and their whole faces swelled beyond all recognition, their feet and legs cooked, and their tender muscles laid bare.

By four o'clock over seventy wounded had been recovered and received in the Center Street Hospital, five of whom died within an hour. The scenes here were heart-rendering. Twelve dead bodies were recovered from the boat. Four have since been found in the water, and five died, making, so far as known, twenty-one persons killed nearly outright. Many of those in the water clung to the pieces till they were rescued, but others sank before aid could reach them. At least thirty-five persons must have been killed and drowned. This is the lowest estimate. The wounded will reach one hundred. Many of them were placed in carriages and driven to their homes. The drug stores in the neighborhood were filled with them. Among the injured was Sheriff Madden, of Brooklyn, who was driven to his house.

Over 15,000 persons gathered at the Battery within an hour after the explosion. John Mager, pilot, was blown from the forward pilot house twenty feet into the air, falling on the boat and escaping without a scratch. John Freeland was captain of the boat, and Harry Robinson engineer. The latter is a colored man, and the indignation of the passengers against him is tremendous, though his friends claim that he is not to blame. The boiler was inspected by J. H. Mathias, United States Boiler Inspector, on the 15th of June, and pronounced safe.

Robinson, the engineer, makes the following statement: I live in Stepleton; am about forty-five years of age; have been an engineer for twenty years; have been employed by the Company for sixteen years; I got a certificate and passed examination; I did not bring my certificate to the Company, for the Company did not require one on this ferry; I had entire charge of the Westfield. The boat is a half hour boat, run on Sundays between regular trips; was on the boat when the explosion took place; I had just come off the deck; it was then fifteen minutes past one; I went down into the fire room; one of the engineers, Patrick Finnigan, was in the room; I said, 'Patrick, how is the water,' and he replied 'all right;' at this time I approached the boiler and tried the third cock; I found that the water touched the third cock; the boiler has only three cocks; I then went up to the engine room, and opening the door went in; I found the boiler carried twenty-seven pounds of steam; I then went on the deck; two minutes after I went again on the boat and into the pilot house; the captain was in there at the time; just as I was going down stairs into the engine room the explosion occurred; from where I stood I knew I could not get through the door, so I opened the trap-door; as I did so I saw the fireman, Robert Crosson, coming up the trap; the boiler was in use nine years; it was considered a good one; I can't say what caused the explosion; the boiler had a patch on the cylinder part where the explosion occurred; the boiler was overhauled last winter; in fact the boilers of both the Westfield and Northfield; I examined the patch last Thursday; it seemed to be in very good condition. I went on duty at twelve o'clock, noon; I relieved the engineer, Robert Brown."

Robinson appeared perfectly sober, all rumors to the contrary. He gave his statement of the affair in a cool and collected manner. The excitement in all the lower wards of the city, Brooklyn and Staten Island is intense, and the streets are thronged with anxious crowds. Extras from the *Sun* and *Times* offices with full details of the affair were published about dark.

NEW YORK, July 30.—One of the two firemen on board the boat, named Robert Crosson, was in the fire room at the time of the explosion. He says that fifteen minutes before the accident he was on the cylinder. He then went to one of the cabins for a drink of water, and then entered the fire room. While here he heard a hissing noise proceeding from the rear of the boiler, and went to see the cause. He had gone but about half way the length of the boiler when he found the steam so dense that he could go no further. He turned to come back, when he was struck in the face by a flying splinter and knocked down. He made his way to the deck as fast as possible. This hissing noise which he heard must have been the starting of the plate patching the boiler, and the first premonition of the impending disaster.

A cursory examination of the boiler as it rested on the bottom of the boat revealed the fact that the explosion occurred at the rear, and that a piece about four feet long and two feet wide was torn out of the socket, and that it was thrown a distance of about one hundred feet on to the dock at the barge office. Another and larger portion of the boiler was thrown forward into the bow of the boat.

Another victim of the accident is Antonio Meecay, partner of Garibaldi in the candle factory at Clifton, Staten Island. The poor fellow is shockingly bruised, and can't move without suffering the greatest agony. He was borne to his residence by friends, when his physician pronounced his injuries undoubtedly fatal. Meecay sacrificed all his wealth in the Garabaldian movement, and in succoring poor Italian immigrants who came to this country. He was Garibaldi's most intimate friend and adviser. He was a man of great ingenuity, and has secured seventeen different patents for improvements in candle making machinery, and had elaborated a system of speaking tube telegraphy, by which he proposed to enable antipode nations to converse together. Signor Meccay leaves a large circle of friends to mourn his loss.

NEW YORK, MIDNIGHT.—The total number of killed at this hour is thirty-one, of whom only Prof. Marsh Chenievre, of Brooklyn; John J. Beck, 302 Tenth avenue; J. J. Johnson, 805 Fulton street, Brooklyn; Matilda Moffatt, 454 Ninth avenue; Nellie Groome, Flatbush; Louise L. and George L. Lossas, 71 First avenue, have been identified. Of the unknown dead in the hospitals and station houses awaiting identification twelve are men, six women and six boys and girls, generally under twelve years. The number severely wounded whose names and residences have been ascertained is about seventy, and the number of those less seriously injured who were removed and cared for by friends. None of the officers or employees of the Westfield are thus far reported among the sufferers.

The following is the full list of wounded now cared for by the public authorities: Nancy Tuck, nine years, New Jersey; Charles Oudes, nine years, New Jersey; John Groom and wife, Flatbush; Louisa Zeiner, 245 First avenue; N. Higgins, 21 Fourth street, Brooklyn; Annie Cahill, delirious; Jane O'Neill, 34 Cherry street, she had three children, aged four, seven and ten years, missing; Annie Frudorf, 151 Thompson; Everett Laney, 560 Broadway; C. W. Cochnoriff, 361 West Sixteenth street; Augustus Green, Broom near Orchard street; Andrew Coyle, 5 Monroe street; Fred Smith, 33 Cortland street; Sam Phillips, West Forty-fifth street; Sarah Phillips, 130 West Forty-fifth street; Sarah Phillips, 130 First street; Abbie Phillips, 224 East Fourth street; Ruth Phillips, 224 East Fourth street; Patrick Finnegan, Staten Island; John T. Roberts, 227 Henry street; George L. Stortz, colored, Staten Island; John Masser, Peekskill; —— Billinger, Delmonico's, Fourth street, N. Y.; Charles L. Lesser, 245 First avenue; Mary McCool and child, 551 West Thirty-fifth street; Eliza Reed, 329 Madison street; Manon Fintorf, 151 Thompson street; Mary Chenny, 246 Clinton street, Brooklyn; Arthur Cheneviche, 246 Clinton street; Randolph Ulman, Douglass street; Jane Ulman, Douglas street, Brooklyn; Mary Bucker, 121 Washington street; James Dayley, 158 Water street; James D. Clark, 161 West Twenty-sixth street; Ralph Coler, Andrew Nesbitt, 94 Vandam street; J. Brier, 11 Elm street; Jeese McSaul and child, 581 West Thirty-fifth street; Matilda Higgins, 216 Fourth street, Brooklyn; John Brown, 110 Spencer street, Brooklyn; Pat. Manley, 21 Brown street, Brooklyn; W. Regan, 131 East Thirteenth street; John O'Connor, 13 Warren street, Brooklyn; Henry Storms, 634 Fifth street, New York; John O'Malley, 37 Jay street, Brooklyn; Thos. Moffatt, 454 Ninth avenue; his wife is among the dead; Alexander Dalton, 10 Monroe street; M. Calkin, Mary Murphy, 18 Disbross street; Angela Greene, Grand street, Jersey City; Mary Phillips, 14 Pearl street, New York; Alexander Thornton, 15 Monroe street; A. Greenhard, Water street, near Commerce; Annie Preener, 151 Warren street, Brooklyn; Fred. Friednorf, 151 Thompson street; mother supposed to be lost but father saved. Mayor Corrall, Alderman Levi, Alderman Philbyan and Chief Fire Engineer Eckle, all of Syracuse, were on board the Westfield, and all were slightly injured. Margaret McCann, aged twenty-five years, Christopher street, badly scalded about the face; Hannah Fox, thirty-seven years, and Anna Fox, twenty-eight years, both residing at 54 Atlantic street, Brooklyn, scalded on the head; Henry Fisher, sixteen years, 166 Wooster street, severely scalded in the right leg; H. W. Wilson, a merchant from Louisville, severely scalded on both hands and taken to the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The boats of the revenue cutter Northerner did great service in rescuing persons from drowning.

NEW YORK, July 31, 1.30 A. M.—In Bellevue Hospital, at 12 o'clock, there were twenty-four bodies in coffins and ten on slabs, all presenting the appearance of having been frightfully scalded, large patches of skin being torn off in many places. Since 9 o'clock there have died in the hospital Fanny Randolph, of Sxith avenue; Margaret Caroline ——, a child of two years; Christ. Houck and wife, —— Ullman, Sarah P. Phillips, a baby, three unknown men and one unknown woman, and Matthew Mahoney and John Gerritty, both of Brooklyn. The surgeons at the different hospitals say the majority of those in their charge will die. An immense crowd, estimated at 15,000, is congregated around Bellevue, and a like crowd around the Park hospital.

NEW YORK, July 31, 2 A. M.—The most reliable returns of casualties by the disaster give a total killed of fifty, and wounded about one hundred and twenty.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Thosands of people are congregated around Bellevue Hospital this morning eager to hear something of friends supposed to be killed or injured by yesterday's explosion. A large force of police is engaged in preserving order amid the general rush and excitement of the occasion. Of the forty dead bodies broght to Bellevue Hospital yesterday, twenty have already been removed by their friends for interment. Nine of the bodies still at the hospital have been recognized, and will be removed to-day, and in the morgue there are eleven victims of the explosion yet unrecognized. On one slab are the bodies of a woman and two children; on another slab those of a woman and child, and on another that of a woman. There are five bodies of men. Most of the bodies present a frightful appearance; for, in addition to the fact that they are swollen and the features distorted by the water, they have in most cases been terribly scalded. Since an early hour this morning a regular file in and out of the morgue, either from curiosity to witness the awful spectacle of the unrecognized dead lying there, or with painful interest, trying and yet fearful of recognizing among the unknown victims the features of a relative or friend. There are about sixty injured victims of the explosion in one ward at Bellevue Hospital. The surgeons state that at least half of them are beyond recovery. About nine o'clock this morning the body of Matilda Nelson, aged seven years, who was killed by the explosion, was found in the water at the slip of Staten Island ferry, and was removed to the station-house.

Deputy Sheriff Madden, of Brooklyn, who was among those scalded by the explosion yesterday, died this morning.

The members of the Ssracuse delegation who were injured yesterday by the explosion on the Staten Island ferryboat Westfield, are all doing well.

Crowds of people have been congregated during the morning around the Center street hospital, where many of those injured by the explosion on the Westfield, yesterday, are lying. Public interest in regard to the full extent of the terrible disaster is on the increase, and the explosion is the theme of conversation among all classes of people.

NEW YORK, July 31.—The total number of deaths from the boat explosion yesterday is thus far fifty-seven. The following are the names of victims identified in addition to those previously reported: Andrew Coyl, 51 Monroe street; Isaac W. Hayward, 74 Canal street; Monroe Freland, 310 East Broadway; Samuel Philips, 130 Forty-fifth street; Samuel Philips, Jr., 130 East Forty-fifth street; Rachael Philips, 224 East Fortieth street; Patrick Finney, 658 Second avenue; Matilda Nelson, 150 Sacket street; Eliza Reeder, 329 Madison street; Michael Finn, 529 Canal street; Lawrence McCormick, 94 Water street; Ellen Groom, Flatbush, L. I.; J. Rudolph Uhlman, 11 Douglas street, Brooklyn; Mrs. Rudolph Uhlman, 11 Douglas street, Brooklyn; Arthur Chineviere, 246 Clinton street, Brooklyn; Wm. Scheffus, Clifton, L. I.; Mary McCall, 351 West Thirty-fifth street; Patrick Landis, 178 Tollary street, Brooklyn; Mary Friedhoff, 151 Thompson street; John Beck 310 Tenth avenue; George H. Horn, 8 Mott street; J. J. Jinks, 504 West Twenty-seventh street; Henry Korn, Myrtle street, Brooklyn; Louisa Elsassor, 74 First avenue; Louis Nudhoff, 69 Middah street, Brooklyn; George L. Steatts, Stapleton, L. I.; Amelia Tigh, 50 Lewis street; Mrs. Catharine Chandler, Clinton street, Brooklyn; Lawrence McCormick, 94 Water street, Brooklyn; John W. Risley, Atlantic City, N. J. Seventeen of the killed and twenty-four wounded were residents of Brooklyn.

Thomas P. Powers, Inspector of Boilers in Brooklyn and Examining Engineer, inspected the boiler of the Westfield to-day, and states that the explosion occurred from an over pressure of steam, as there is no appearance of low water. On the contrary, there is every sign that there was plenty of water in the boiler.

E. R. Lowe, submarine diver, who recovered the body of Doc. Simmons at the Hamburg disaster, is looking for the bodies of the lost by the explosion.

Bernard Smith, aged thirty, of Hamilton avenue, Brooklyn, his wife, aged twenty-eight, and two children, one a little girl and the other an infant, were on the Westfield at the time of the explosion. The husband is missing, the wife and little girl dead, and the baby badly scalded.

Up to a late hour to-night no additional deaths were reported of patients in Bellevue Hospital, and only Andrew Nesbitt, of 92 Vandam street, who had his skull fractured by a piece of the boiler, is in immediate danger of death.

At nine o'clock the morgue was closed and policemen were stationed at all approaches to keep the crowds back, who all day and up to a late hour strove to gain admission. There are twenty bodies in the morgue waiting interment, two unrecognized.

Two experts, said to be acting under orders of the Secretary of the Treasury, examined a fragment of the boiler at police headquarters.

THE KU-KLUX.

What is Known of the Organization

Results of the Congressional Investigation—The Grand Object to Put Down the Republican Party and Put in Power a Democratic Administration—Report of the Sub-Committee on Evidence Obtained in South Carolina—Innumerable Outrages Traced Up and Fastened on the Ku-Klux, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29, 1871.

A gentleman who has official access to the evidence taken by the Ku-Klux Committee, has prepared a statement embodying what the majority of the committee considers proved, and which the Republican Executive Committee has indorsed and will circulate. The main points claimed to be established by the evidence are:

First. That in all the late insurrectionary States and generally diffused, though not found in every county, is an oath-bound secret organization, working only at night, and its members always in disguise, with officers, signs, signals, pass-words, grips and all the necessary paraphernalia, with the pledged and sworn purpose of putting down the Republican and putting up the Democratic party.

Second. That the organization came into being a few months previous to the last Presidential election, during which canvass it was in its most vigorous condition, but is now through all the South with more efficient discipline and effective direction than ever, reviving in preparation for the next Presidential campaign.

Third. That this Ku-Klux organization is a premeditated and determined scheme for carrying the South at the next election of President, and so, by securing the entire electoral vote of that section, make sure the election of the Democratic nominee.

Fourth. That the officers and establishers of these "dens," as they call their separate bands, are leading and active Democratic politicians of the South.

Fifth. That the scheme has the hearty good-will of a large section of the Democratic party in all those States, and the acquiescence of nearly the entire party.

By Associated Press.]

WASHINGTON, D. C., July 29.—The sub-Ku-Klux Committee, consisting of Senator Scott and Representatives Stevenson and Van Trump, reached Washington to-day, returning from a sojourn of four weeks in various parts of South Carolina, where they have been investigating Ku-Klux outrages on the spots where they occurred.

They first visited the capital, Columbia. More than one hundred refugees who had fled from violence in various counties were examined, but after examining witnesses for two days the Committee determined to go closer to the scenes of the alleged violence, and went to Spartansburg. They expected to remain three or four days, but stayed eleven When word got out through Spartansburg county that they were there, whites and negroes, victims of violence, came in by scores every day from all directions. Murders and cruel whippings by Ku-Klux bands had so terrified them that in many neighborhoods nearly every negro man and Republican white man had slept in the woods for months every night. They showed scarified backs, gunshot wounds, maimed ears and other proofs of the violence they had suffered. In Limestone Spring township, one hundred and eighteen cases of whippings were proved.

The Committee awoke every morning to find in the yard by the hotel a new crowd of victims to the Ku-Klux, some including whites who had suffered outrages which cannot be described with decency. After being whipped, the victims, well known persons, were often commanded under pain of death to publish a card renouncing the Republican party. In the file of the South Carolina *Spartan*, a Democratic newspaper, forty-two such cards were found, recently published.

At Unionville the committee remained three days. Not an avowed Republican was found in the place, though members of the committee were privately assured by a few that they would avow themselves if protected. The terror of the negroes here is complete. Last election was carried by a Republican majority, but the Republican county officers received Ku-Klux notices and all resigned or fled. The policy there has been more towards murder and less towards whipping. The killing of ten negroes, taken from jail by several hundred Ku-Klux acting under a military organization, was investigated. A prominent lawyer of the place, Mr. Shard, a Democrat, on cross-examination, startled the committee by stating that he believed almost every respectable unmarried man in the community belonged to the Ku-Klux and believed 1,000 Ku-Klux were within a day's march of that village. A negro Methodist preacher named Thompson, who had an appointment June 11th at Goshen Hill Church, in Union county, received a Ku-Klux notice in the usual form not to preach. He preached notwithstanding to very few, most of the congregation fleeing when they saw the notice. In the evening a clan of twenty mounted Ku-Klux came, tied him and whipped him, led him off several miles, dragging him part of the way tied to horses, whipped him again until death, mutilated him in a way that cannot with propriety be described, hung him and threw his body into the Tiger river, and leaving a notice forbidding any one to bury him. Before the committee returned, Senator Scott sent Thompson's brother, now a refugee from Columbia, to Union county, with a letter to insure him a strong guard of United States cavalry to go and bury the body, which was reported to be still lying half decomposed on the water's edge. Two more days were spent in examining witnesses in Columbia, on returning from Spartansburg. One day was occupied in hearing the statements and views of Gen. Wade Hampton and Gen. Butler, Democratic candidate for Governor last fall.

The Committee then visited York county, where they remained nearly a week. They discovered at Yorkville a better spirit among the white citizens.

At supper at the hotel on the evening of their arrival, Major James Berry threw a pitcher of milk over Hon. A. A. Wallace, the Representative of the District, and Hon. J. E. Stevenson, of the Committee. They were just seating themselves at the table and not a word had been spoken. Mr. Wallace jerked out a revolver and raised it to shoot Berry, the ladies screaming, but the landlord threw himself before Berry, and Mr. Stevenson coolly caught Wallace's hand and ordered the landlord to take that man out of the room. Half a dozen friends gathered around Berry and he went out. In the course of an hour several citizens of prominence called to apologize in the amplest manner on behalf of Berry, who was willing to go on his knees if required for what he alleged was an unintentional affront to Mr. Stevenson. It was subsequently ascertained that the business had been discussed by Berry and his friends during the afternoon it was to be carried out, and that Berry had proposed to use hot coffee, but finally concluded on milk. A colored band serenaded the committee later in the evening. A crowd of young white men filled the porch of the hotel and were about the band frequently cursing the negroes and Yankees in an insulting manner. As the band went away the crowd followed and nearly filled the sidewalk. The negroes were kept by two village policemen from the sidewalk. One negro was thrust off by a policeman, who says the negro resisted and struck him. A negro and two white men who were close by say the negro struggled to get away from the grip of the policeman who seized, cursed and struck him. The policeman fired and continued firing until he had inflicted five wounds. The man was still living when the Committee left. The testimony taken showed that both the policemen and the Mayor were members of the Ku-Klux. No one was arrested.

The community in York county were found in almost utter social and political demoralization, the civil authorities being a useless farce and mockery. Col. Merrill, in command of a small force stationed there, an officer of high character and energy, laid before the Committee the details of sixty-eight outrages which he had investigated. Some of them were most revolting and horrible. It was found impossible for the Committee to examine more than a small part of the crowds whipped, maimed, or terror stricken, who flocked in upon hearing of their coming. When the committee adjourned the building in which they had sat was filled—stairs, halls and porches—with those waiting to be heard.

The usual course pursued on arriving at a place was to divide the time they expected to remain between the majority and minority of the committee. Judge Van Trump usually called two or three of the most prominent lawyers, who each occupied several hours, setting forth the Democratic view of affairs, giving their opinions on the relations of the two races, the inefficiency and corruption of the State government, and the feeling of the white people toward the general government. They always said they had heard of the Ku-Klux, but never saw one. Generally they seemed to regard them as a kind of Vigilance Committee or irregular local police. They did not consider them under a general organization, but simply to repress outbreaks. The minority then called for those who had seen and felt the Ku-Klux. The oaths, forms of proceeding of the Klans councils and their mode of operation when on raids, were fully developed. Scores of men whom the proof showed to be Ku-Klux were examined, all of whom, except a few whose disclosures were full and important, denied any knowledge whatever of the Ku-Klux. One who was shown to have been in several outrages, swore that he had never heard of the existence of a Ku-Klux band in his life. Judge Van Trump subjected all the witnesses called by the majority to a most searching examination.

The committee to-day adopted a resolution for the appointment of a sub-committee of three members to hear the testimony of a few witnesses now on the way to Washington, when adjournment will take place until the 20th of September.

Nearly one hundred witnesses have been examined by the Congressional Ku-Klux Committee in this city. The testimony is printed as the examination progresses, and will make several large volumes.

AKRON, O.

Verdict of Murder in the First Degree Found Against John H. Hunter—Motion for a New Trial Overruled—The Prisoner Sentenced to be Hanged November 21, 1871.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
AKRON, O., July 29, 1871.

At nine o'clock this morning Judge McClure delivered an able charge to the jury in the Hunter murder trial. At half-past eleven it was announced that the jury had agreed. The prisoner was soon brought into court looking very pale. He took his seat and bowed his head in his hands, and did not look up when the jury came in, nor when William Pryor, their foreman, read the verdict, "We find the prisoner, John H. Hunter, guilty of murder in the first degree." A motion for a new trial will be heard this afternoon at three o'clock, and if not granted, Hunter will receive his sentence. At three o'clock this afternoon the Court convened. The motion for a new trial in the Hunter case was overruled. Permission was given and the prisoner spoke for half an hour in a disconnected, incoherent manner. He said that he had not had a fair trial, &c. When he sat down Judge McClure pronounced the following sentence: "It is the judgment of this Court and the sentence of the law that you be taken hence to the jail of this county; that you be there safely and securely kept by the jailor therein until Tuesday, the 21st day of November, 1871, and that on that day you, John H. Hunter, be taken to the place of execution prescribed by law, and that then and there, between the hours of 10 o'clock and 12 o'clock M., of said day, you be hanged by the neck until you are dead."

TITUSVILLE, PA.

Base Ball Match—The Senecas of Oil City Win the Championship.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.
TITUSVILLE, July 28, 1871.

The third game between the Senecas of Oil City and the Mutuals of Meadville, for the championship of Western Pennsylvania, was played on the grounds in this city this afternoon. The game resulted in an overwhelming victory for the Senecas, the score standing 23 to 4. Allison, of the Forest Citys of Cleveland, acted as umpire. It is dificult to say which were the favorites at the commencement, the Mutuals, if either, having the most friends; but they were outplayed at every point. There was a large crowd of spectators present from all sections of the oil regions. The following is the score by innings:

Senecas—2, 3, 1, 2 6, 4, 3, 0, 2—23.
Mutuals—0, 0, 0, 0, 2, 0, 1, 1—4.

For Additional Telegraph, See Second Page.

CHINESE OPIUM SMOKERS.

A San Francisco Den.

The San Francisco *Chronicle* speaks thus of an opium den in that city: It is rented by the proprietor to a Chinaman named Ah Fook for $500 per month, who again sublets various parts. We entered several of the apartments and a stranger sight cannot be imagined. The first we visited was about ten feet in height, sixteen feet in length and twelve feet in breadth; the only light or ventilation of any kind was by the door, and it was so dark that a candle had to be lighted to enable us to inspect it. This was a lodging house, Heaven save the mark! and kept by a man named Ah Wa, who for ten cents a night accommodates his countrymen with lodging; and in this place every night nineteen men sleep. The beds, if they may be so termed, are nothing but a series of shelves with a straw mat on each, and here, night after night, these poor wretches pass away their time smoking opium and sleeping off its pernicious effects, as the proprietor for five cents extra supplies this drug, the smoking of which occupies the chief part of the time of the inhabitants of McEvoy's building, when not engaged in their ordinary occupation of thieving, for Mr. Woodruff informed us that there was not one man who frequented that place who was not a thief. We watched the operation of preparing and smoking a pipe of opium. The smoker has brought to him a tray on which is a light, a pipe and a small piece of wire, and a jar of pure opium; the wire is dipped into the opium, then applied to the candle and cooked until the perfume arising therefrom suits the smoker's ideas. It is then carefully kneaded on the surface of the pipe, the top of the bowl being covered, with the exception of a small hole in the center, and when the correct consistency has been gained, by a delicate manipulation with the wire the opium is worked up into a ball about the size of a small pea, and inserted through the hole in the lid of the pipe; the smoker then reclines, and placing the bowl of the pipe against the candle, draws away at the stem for a few seconds—the pipe is empty, and the performance repeated until the smoker becomes stupefied and falls back in a doze to revel in the sensations arising from the narcotic. Its effects are described as being of a most exhilarating kind, and if only inhaled in small quantities it animates the spirits and gives energy to the intellectual powers, and is then followed by a state of quiet, pleasant languor until sleep succeeds; but it is only by increasing the dose that these effects are reproduced. The soporific effects are then of longer duration and the symptoms of debility are greater, gradually but surely leading to softening of the brain.

BAR IRON.

Meeting of the Eastern Iron Masters' Association.

A meeting of the Eastern Iron Masters' Association was held at the Astor House, New York, on the 18th inst., Mr. James E. Burden acted as Chairman, and Mr. Wm. E. S. Baker, Secretary. The attendance was large, twenty-four rolling mills being represented and several new mills joining the Association, among which was the Ulster Works, New York. The object of the meeting was to make the necessary arrangements for the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, September 6th, 1871. The committee in charge of this matter report a very general disposition on the part of the Western Iron Masters to attend the convention, and a desire to establish a National Iron Masters' Association. The primary objects of this convention, after the formation of the association, will be a change in the classification of iron, rather than any regulation prices; next, the adoption of the decimal system of selling iron, and subsequently such matters as will tend to improve the condition of the trade.

A harmonious feeling exists in all branches of the trade, both East and West, and a determination to effect, by association, all the advantages attainable from similar combinations elsewhere. The present condition of the bar iron trade was reported as improving, were it not for the difficulties with labor. The consumption of bar iron in car works and bridge building is growing rapidly, and a healthy demand at fair prices, noting an advance on present prices. The present difficulty with the puddlers will, it is hoped, be of short duration, when the trade will move on satisfactorily.

After considerable discussion regarding topics to be presented to the National Convention, a committee was appointed by the Chair to prepare such topics as were most necessary for discussion, with the order of presentation. This committee consists of Messrs. Arts, Bailey, Philadelphia; Lynch, Boston; Mulligan, Ulster Iron Works; Rowland, Philadelphia; Walker, Troy; and Williams, Catasauqua. No action was taken upon prices, the condition of trade being too unsettled to recommend it, but the subject was fully discussed.

The meeting then adjourned without call, to assemble at the National Convention, to be held in Philadelphia, September 6, 1871.

AMERICAN PROTESTANT ASSOCIATION.

Its Objects—Rapid Growth—The Outcome of Recent Events.

Among other movements to which recent occurrences in New York have given rise, or which have received from them a newer impetus, is the American Protestant Association, which during the brief period that has elapsed since the riots has progressed with extraordinary strides, numbering among its members, it is said, many of the most prominent and influential men of the country. It appears that it is a secret association only so far as its signs and tokens of recognition are concerned, its objects and purposes being open to the inspection of everybody. These are said to be purely American in their character and Protestant in their principles, the first for the reason that elements are believed to be at work whose tendency is to sap the foundations of our government, and the latter because from the past and present history of the world Protestantism is considered requisite to the preservation of our political institutions, in contradistinction and opposition to Catholicism, which makes the obligations of country subservient to the spiritual authority of the Church, which is in conflict with the fundamental law of our government. To preserve these institutions as they are, and hand them down to future generations, is claimed to be the object of the Association.

The Homestead of a Tarantula.

If I had the space I would give a first-rate notice to these curious insects, for they deserve it. A great, hairy, ugly-looking, poisonous spider is not a pleasant object to contemplate in the abstract, but when such a reptile exhibits the divine gift of architectural construction, and does it in such an unobtrusive, modest way, and yet with a perfection of skill and adaptation of which any intelligent human might be proud, I deem it worthy of mention. The tarantula's nest is a hole in the ground; a sort of bandit's cave with hermetically-sealed trap-door, ingeniously and securely fastened on the inside. The interior dwelling, which is a single room, is about an inch and a half in diameter by about two, or two and a half inches in length; it is perfectly cylindrical and smooth with a velvety coating resembling the inside of a chestnut bur. The round door at the top has a perfect hinge, and shuts so exactly as to be water-tight. On the inside of the door are two tiny holes, through which the occupant passes a string and by this device fastens the door securely on the inner side. When not in use the string is carried on the neck of the tarantula, ready to be adjusted at a moment's notice. Often the insect is killed and taken out of the bottom of its cell, possessing intact the curious fastening. The walls of the cell are cemented with a sort of gluten, like the nest of a wasp, and when taken from the earth a sufficient thickness adheres to preserve the structure. These curious nests are in good demand, selling readily at $20 apiece.—*California Letter.*

THE number of distilleries coming into the possession of the Government by purchase, in case where the property is distrained for the non-payment of taxes, is very large. The Internal Revenue Bureau, however, refuses to give any information respecting the property, and is extremely reticent concerning the exact number of distilleries at present in possession of the United States. It is understood that a party of speculators are negotiating with the Bureau for the purpose of getting possession of a portion of this property, and, therefore, information respecting the same is denied to outside persons.

FASHIONS FOR AUGUST.

Saratoga as It Was and as It Is—What It Costs to Go There—How the Ladies Dress, &c., &c.

[From our Fashion Correspondent.]
NEW YORK, July 31, 1871.

It would be useless looking for fashion in the large cities during the months of July and August. The only people who remain at this season are business men and hard working artisans, and their wives and families cannot get away, and none of these furnish the material for fashion records or chronicles of society.

SARATOGA AS IT WAS.

Saratoga has never been quite itself since the war put a stop to the annual migration of the brilliant Southern women, whose yearly visits to the North were the great events of their lives, and who, to give dash and effectiveness to these brief campaigns, were wont to bring all their forces into requisition. Those were days of "Saratoga" trunks of gorgeous toilets, changed five times during the day, of gorgeous equipages, of troops of negro servants, of dinners at the lake, of suppers at midnight, of a carnival in which every one felt it necessary to join or else be excluded from all the rights and privileges common to citizenship and humanity.

SARATOGA AS IT IS.

The present season commenced late, but has been so gay, since the races in July gave it its first impetus, that visitors remark how much it is like "old times." It is not quite like old times, however, and probably never will be again, nor is it perhaps desirable it should. There is greater simplicity of style and manner, more freedom of action, ladies dress more according to their convenience, there is much less effort to vie with each other in the matter of dress, and more desire to have a "good time," according to individual idea.

WHAT IT COSTS IN SARATOGA.

It must not be supposed, however, that Saratoga has become a cheap watering place, or that it does not cost as much, or more, to live there two months of the year than it did ten or fifteen years ago. Five dollars a day and extras, which means fees to servants and the like, brings the cost per diem up to at least six dollars, while for riding and other expenses twenty to twenty-five dollars per week would not be extravagant.

It will be found therefore, that, exclusive of traveling expenses and the cost of additional clothing, a person may do Saratoga very finely, boarding at the best hotels and taking drives frequently at a cost of about sixty dollars per week.

HOW LADIES DRESS AT SARATOGA.

Freedom in dress does not by any means convey the idea of poverty in dress; it simply means adapting it more to convenience and less to the former conventional standards. Some ladies have an idea that it is now hardly worth while to take their nice dresses to Saratoga—that they will find no use for them. A very brief stay would convince them that that was a very mistaken idea.

It is quite true that one misses much of the magnificence that formerly distinguished the toilettes, and finds the severity that dictated rigid attention to the changes from morning, afternoon, dinner and evening costumes much relaxed. A dress put on in the morning is not unfrequently, though not often, worn all day, and upon the evening promenade, and even to the ball-room, quite as many short dresses are seen as long ones.

But if a lady should presume upon that, to suppose she could come to Saratogo, and stay at a fashionable hotel among fashionable women, with a very limited wardrobe, without feeling awkward and out of place, why, she would find herself mistaken.

One cannot realize the cost that is put into these apparently simple costumes, until one tries to copy them, and discovers the numerous changes that are required, in order to preserve the exquisite crispness and freshness.

THE CHARACTER OF THE SHORT DRESS.

It is not very long since a lady's social position could be gauged, it was said, by the length of her train; to-day, it is not too much to say that her standing can be best judged by the greater or less cost and elegance of her short dresses.

The lady of economical habits and limited means, who lives in the city and wishes to present a good appearance upon a small sum, is afraid to put money in short dresses, so she makes them out of cheap material, or alters them over, into scant gentility, from some worn and faded representative of former elegance, which has seen its "best days," and expends her principal energies upon her long dresses, which are to make a first appearance at winter balls and parties, and prove her claim to social distinction at summer watering places.

This is the best she can do; her train is as long as that of any other woman, and in it she is a success, but in the beauty, elegance and variety of her short dresses, she falls below the average, and she knows it.

Miss A. and Mrs. B. can afford to keep on an elegant short dress of silk and muslin because it is lovely either in the day or evening, and they have a fresh one of white pique, trimmed with costly Madeira embroidery, for to-morrow, another of batiste, or French lawn, for the next day, and so on for many days to come; but poor Mrs. C.'s plain linen or simple lawn looks out of place surrounded by gay toilettes, and besides she is compelled to be economical even of these, or they will require washing, which would be an additional item of expense: so she retires back upon the inconvenient grandeur of her train, and while somebody else is estimating the cost of her "grand toilette," is wishing she could enjoy her evening promenade in a short dress.

DESCRIPTION OF TOILETTES.

It has been already stated that short costumes are not only universally worn in the morning, but in more delicate and dainty materials, and more or less, according to inclination, in the evening and even in the ball room. A description of toilettes, therefore, is necessarily a description of short dresses, for it is upon these that fashion expends itself. Trained dresses are, to a certain extent, uniform in style, for the train is their distinctive feature; but short costumes afford an almost infinite opportunity for the display of taste and genius, and it is seized to the utmost.

A new costume consists of a Polonaise of fine white muslin, trimmed upon the skirt and sleeves with narrow ruffles, bound with colored silk; petticoat of silk, trimmed with fine narrow flounces of the same, pinked out upon the edge, full wide sash of the silk pinked out. Skirt of pale blue silk, trimmed with narrow alternating flounces of the blue, and pearl grey; grey Polonaise, trimmed with bands of blue silk, and rich grey knotted silk fringe.

Costume consisting of long overskirt and jacket of pale grey batiste, trimmed with bands of silk, over a short dress of very light Nile green silk bordered with a rich plaiting. Overskirt simply lifted high at the sides, necktie of the silk fringed out upon the edge. Skirt and Polonaise of fine French muslin, profusely trimmed with needle-work and valenciennes lace. Chip hat trimmed with scarf of pale blue *gaze de chene*, and pink blush rose and white silk parasol lined with blue.

A very effective ball dress of black tulle was trimmed with puffings divided by half ruches of white and black silk. Another black and white toilet was of silk, trimmed with white fringe covered with black lace.

One of the prettiest black and white toilettes is of black grenadine, trimmed with several narrow flounces embroidered with white silk upon the edge in a narrow vine-leaf pattern; upper skirt and jacket are embroidered to match, the latter made very bouffant, but without ruffles.

Dresses of white Chambery gauze repeat this design in embroidery of various colored silks, but these are less distinguished than the black and white.

Many very pretty costumes are spoiled by the want of harmony between them and their accessories. A simple costume, if it is harmonious, is more effective than a very costly one, if it is composed of mixed and incongruous elements.

BLACK AND WHITE.

The only way to be always well dressed, with a limited number of dresses at a fashionable watering place, is to restrict one's self to black and white.

Two white morning dresses, one of lawn, the other of *pique* trimmed with embroidery, one long evening dress of white French muslin, one handsome short dress of black grenadine, another of black silk and a long dress of black silk or grenadine, will carry any lady through the season, and give her the reputation of being always better dressed than the majority. They must be of good material, however, and well and fashionably made.

There is this advantage about white and black dresses, that all other colors can be worn with them, and that it is almost impossible in them to offend the most fastidious taste. Moreover, the very selection of black and white is indicative of refined taste, and a judgment that knows how to make the best of its resources.

FASHIONABLE SUITS.

There is nothing more marked and distinctive this season in the choice of color than the "good style" which the selection of the palest shades in blue, green, pink, buff, mauve and others are supposed to evince. Decided colors are to the new tints what Tyburnia in London is to Belgravia; what the Bowery in New York is to Broadway. The new blue is so pale that it looks faded beside what would have been called light blue last year, and so also of other colors; but take them alone they are very lovely, particularly becoming to blondes, and afford precisely the suggestion of color, in the way of gloves, ribbons, and bonnet trimmings which all white or all black toilettes demand.

AMERICAN LADY TOURISTS.

An English paper lately gave English women a hearty scolding for not dressing better for traveling. It is said that a party of English women would be known anywhere by being so badly dressed; that they seem to take pride and pleasure in collecting their oldest and most incongruous articles of attire and out of them constructing a rig that would defy any attempt at proper nomenclature.

This cannot be said of American women. Almost all of them travel more or less during the summer or fall season, and nearly all of them are well or at least appropriately dressed. No matter how small the resources, a neat traveling suit, hat, veil and waterproof will be obtained from them, and when they arrive at a hotel and are obliged to make an appearance before a large number of persons, a little brushing, a clean collar, and a fresh neck tie renders them bright and presentable as need be.

A certain brightness and perfectness of touch which rearranges disordered hair in a minute, and imparts grace to the whole appearance, seems to be inherent with American girls, and constitutes, in fact, a large amount of their capital. The arrival at a great summer resort, and the necessity of facing a crowd of critical loungers, is a very trying thing to the nerves of most women, but there are few who are not perfectly prepared to undergo such scrutiny. While men after a day's railroad traveling look wretched, dirty, limp and miserable, the majority of women will come out serene, neat, plumage unruffled, temper undisturbed.

FALSITIES OF FASHION.

The American women in fact, like Mark Tapley, seem wonderfully adapted to coming out jolly under trying circumstances, while at ordinary times she is weak, imitative and easily influenced into doing things totally opposed to her judgment and instincts. The simplicity with which slender, delicate *spirituelle* women add to their natural forms, false humps and protuberances, which deceive no one—which, if they were natural, would only be recognized as deformities—would be laughable if it had not a serious side to make it sad. With half the force and half the muscle, with less than half the flesh, they insist upon having the full busts, the broad hips, the bulk of calf of the English, German and French women, forgetting that they are quite out of harmony with their own physical constitutions and the laws of its development, and thus they go carrying upon their poor little bodies burdens which deprive them of all physical power and capacity, which deform, instead of beautifying, and which render their leanness and poverty of physique more conspicuous, when these extraneous conditions are removed.

What is the use of women trying to disguise themselves by bustles and busts and hips and calves, that are hung up in every shop window—that are as patent to every man and boy who walks the street, as to women themselves—that teach everybody a lesson of distrust of his own mother, before he has learned to have confidence in her? American women have a beauty of their own which might easily be cultivated, naturally and truthfully, to superiority to such shallow tricks and devices. The depth and breadth of bust and general formation which characterizes most European women, does not belong to their more tender and delicate style and conformation.

Of course there is no necessity that this should degenerate into lankiness, flat-chestedness and the absence of all womanly growth and attraction, but when this is the case some other means must be taken to remedy the evil—whalebone, hair-cloth and cotton batting won't do it.

It is pitiable to see the foolish ways in which women in accordance with what they are told is the fashion will at the same time expose and endeavor to disguise the poverty of their persons. The thin legs that the very short dresses of four years ago presented to view, were as painful to see as the thin necks of to-day, only the latter not only tell their own story but that of the absurd protuberances beneath.

WHO OUGHT TO GO TO SARATOGA.

The women who go to Saratoga are the very ones ought not to go. Life to them is very much the same everywhere—principally eating and dressing, driving and flirting—they go to Saratoga because it is necessary to go somewhere, and because some of their friends are going there. They get up but a mild interest in anything. Life presents no sharp or vivid contrasts to them and they are languidly ready to go or stay anywhere that they will be likely to find companionship. Such women as these ought to go camping out in the woods or roughing it in the Adirondacks during the summer. For a few short months they should leave their airs and graces, their trains and paniers, their puffs, their patches, their languor and nervousness and get into the heart of nature. Coffee cooked over cross sticks and sweetened with molasses or not sweetened at all; and an experience of hard tack and salt mackeral would make civilization precious to them when they return to it, and would take many of the cobwebs out of their brains. Then to Saratogo I would bring the hard worked, the over tasked women, the poor women whose lives are spent in performing offices for others and into whose narrow experience no knowledge of the holiday side of life has ever come. I should like to see these women promonading the grand piazzas, revelling in the light, the air, the sound, the color. I should like to see them seated at tables, supplied with all the luxuries of which they had ever heard, with troops of servants to fly at their bidding, and the choicest things of the earth placed at their disposal.

I do not think it would hurt them one bit, it would do them good—they would enjoy it for a time, but they would soon become satiated with it, and they would learn that there are better things than the pleasures of the senses; that the exercise of the affections, the performance of duty, the effort to realize a nobler ideal of life, are all better even than Saratoga.

JENNIE JUNE.

SEA SIDE NOTES.

The Season at Long Branch, Newport and Cape May—Fashions and Follies—Flora McFlimsey and Her Trunks—The Shoddy Family—Costumes and Complexions—Bret Harte—How a Young Lady Remembered a Sermon—Grand Operatic Concert, &c., &c.

We suspect it costs each of the seven thousand visitors who are at present sojourning at Long Branch, and the other thousands at other watering places, a pretty round sum to learn for himself or herself what the wild waves are saying; but was there ever a thorough-paced devotee of fashion who allowed money to stand in the way of pleasure? History does not record it; and hence it is easy to understand how, although the summer has not yet reached its crowded state called "the height of the season," still each train brings a large influx of visitors from all parts of the country, filling up the hotels rapidly. The Flora McFlimseys having "something to wear" are unprecedentedly gay and brilliant. One of these exuberant creatures recently made a calculation on at least a score of conquests, because she had six Saratoga trunks full of new dresses and a *new* French maid! The latter had been engaged expressly to dress Mademoiselle's hair. She expects to create a sensation—the young lady, not the new French maid. The dear creatures are preparing for the campaign with great zeal and energy, while match-making mammas have taken elevated positions and are on the lookout for anything in the shape of an eligible young man. For the benefit of these innocent victims, and in order to put them on their guard, we will just whisper in their ear that the French fashion of disfiguring the face with a small patch of court plaster is becoming general among our fashionable belles at the seaside. We mention the fact because it has more than once happened (in France, you know,) that in the ardor of flirtation and courtship the patch has in some inexplicable manner found its way from the cheek of the lady to the lips of the gentleman. We hope that our bachelor fraternity will unanimously set their faces against this foolish practice.

Socially, Long Branch is remarkably gay, but remarkably promiscuous also. Illiterate people are thicker than clams and oysters, while the Shoddy family is fully represented. Did you ever witness the Shoddy family at dinner? No! Well, here is a description of that interesting event as it occurred the other day—as it occurs, with variations, every day. The paternal Shoddy was well enough. He shoveled his food into his mouth with a knife, it is true, but so does many an honest man. His "better half" was resplendent with huge diamonds, and her stubby red fingers glittered with many colored jewels; and she was fat, not fair, and past forty. But there was nothing particulary gauche about them. It was their youngest hopeful—the genius. "Between ma and pa he sat, a freckled, feeble, watery-eyed urchin, who ate his food with the voracity of a starved spaniel, and blinked continually like a toad in a rain storm. He gobbled, he gnawed, he snorted, he clawed. His fingers were alternately in everything within his reach, including his hair, coffee and plate. Knives and forks he scorned. When he did use either, it was with the energy of despair. He would seize a bit of chicken in both hands, and as he tore off the edible portion with his teeth, he tossed the rejected parts on the floor beneath his chair. He got butter on his coat sleeve. He wiped it off on his trowsers. He spilled everything within his reach; he thrust his hand behind him to grab the waiters by the coat and give his orders, and when anything was brought him he would thoughtfully manipulate his head and stare at it while collecting his energies for the attack. For everytning on the table he had an eye, and a portion of the dessert completely nonplussed him. "Mar, what's that?" he cried, as a gaily-colored *blanc mange* greeted his astonished vision. "That's puddin,' "mar" made answer, and "Gimme a lot" the youthful gormandizer responded. Only when appealed to, however, did madame observe her child; so also Shoddy *pere*. The parental unconsciousness of the boy was something almost sublime. Had he attempted to stand on his head they would not have wavered. Young Shoddy will never stand "on his head," however; he will stand on his father's money, and a pretty mess will he make of it before he gets through his posturing.

The President of the United States still sticks to his cottage, while the office seekers still stick to him. It seems, however, that their greeting is not generally of a character as to lead them to believe that he is enamored of their presence. Mrs. Grant, it is understood, is soon to issue cards for a full dress reception. General Sheridan, LL.D. (Doctor of Cannon Law), is to become the guest of Collector Tom Murphy, who seems to have a genius for collecting notabilities together. It is the rule for fashionable adies to change their costumes three times a day. How often they change their complexions we have not yet ascertained. Pure white harness, with gold mountings, are all the rage for ladies' pony phaetons, and it is quite probable that the same preference, at least so far as respects the gold mountings, exists in the matter of matrimonial bridles and other connubial harness devised to prevent men from kicking over the traces.

Of course life at Long Branch—home of the houri although it is—is not without its disagreeable phases. Among these is the habit of many of the so-called gentlemen who frequent the hotels, of imbibing too freely of the cup that inebriates. Some of them, as is the case elsewhere, drink so freely as to make themselves absolutely disgusting, even to their wives. One lady wished that intemperance might be a ground for divorce, saying, with fire in her eye, "If that time should ever come, I would dissolve my partnership very soon with a whisky barrel." Unfortunately, however, this miserable habit is not wholly confined to the male sex. At one of the watering places there is a married lady, belonging to one of the very first families in the country, a lady of rare beauty and accomplishments, who has an ungovernable appetite for strong drink. She has to be watched as closely as a candidate for the lunatic asylum, to prevent her from disgracing herself and family at the dinner table. When wine is being used, she suffers the "torments of the damned." The very sight of it excites her much in the same way that a red flannel petticoat stirs up the cussedness of a mad bull—the figure is course, but expressive. She has no control of herself, and in order to keep temptation out of her way, her dinners are usually served in her room.

This, however, is too mournful a subject to dwell on. Let us get away from it by taking a sail down Pleasure Bay. This is one of the outside attractions at Long Branch, and there you find the representatives of all classes. During the day it is the resort of all the best people, who go there to enjoy a sail on the beautiful bay and to eat soft-shell crabs fresh out of the water. They are delicious, especially when the waiters are soft-shelled young gentlemen with long purses, who never grow crabbed under the whims of the naiads and mermaids. Another fashionable novelty is the introduction of ice-cream bricks, which are put up in boxes and carried in the pocket. Ladies are to be seen daily on the road in their carriages eating ice-cream with a small silver-plated spoon, which is given to the purchasers. Several hotel proprietors have it served to the lady guests in the parlors of the hotels during the warm evenings. A proposition is on foot to build a landing and promenade in front of the Continental Hotel, to extend 1,000 feet into the sea, with a head 100 feet wide and 200 feet long, and in addition to erect on the pier reading rooms, elegant refreshment rooms, a music pavilion, &c., calculated for 3,000 people. The benefits derived from such piers in Europe are relied on to make this pier popular, as, to those who have peered into the subject, it appears likely to become.

NEWPORT.

A description of Long Branch will answer for Newport equally well, if we omit any reference to the scenery. At this place the diplomatic-corps is exceedingly well represented, no less than five foreign ministers having secured cottages for the season, to say nothing of the number of ambitions mothers on the *qui vive* for well-to-do sons-in-law. Talk of diplomacy. Why the wisdom of the High Commissioners was as utter foolishness compared with their bland irresistibility, and perfect acquaintance with all the workings of the human heart, and the motives which prompt human action. Then there are the hops, the concerts, the yachtings, the usual anxious-to-be-conspicuous young ladies, the usual bevy of antiquated maidens, masses of furbelows and frippery, the usual number of supercilious fops—

"Smelling of musk and of insolence,"

who strut about under the impression that they are the observed of all observers—the usual number of spoony couples who perambulate by the sad sea waves, and quote poetry, and sigh, and talk sentimental stuff and nonsense by the volume—in short, every variety of character and phase which humanity is susceptible of assuming.

Here is a case of hypochondriasis mixed with whisky sour. It is a man who looks eighty, but is not much over fifty. He has come to Newport for "his health," for he imagines himself to be afflicted with all the ills that flesh is heir to. "How are you to-day, sir?" "I'm worse, a great deal worse than I was last week or the week before. I feel all over bad." "What seems to be the nature of your disease?" "A complication of diseases. I feel worse and worse as the sun gets stronger. My uncle was troubled in the same way, and went out one night like a candle. I shall die of it one of these days, that's certain." "What do the physicians say?" "D—— the physicians. I beg your pardon, but these doctors know nothing of my disease. All they say is, take air and exercise; and I've come down here for it, and what good does it do me. Look how thin I'm growing," and the miserable hypochondriac shambled off, taking the direction of the bar-room, where he drank four "whisky sours" in less than an hour.

Bret Harte isn't musing any longer, he is jaunting—having gone down to Jersey with his family. By the way, it is said that Osgood delayed issuing the August *Atlantic* for several days, on account of a poem and a story promised by Bret for that number. The muse wouldn't sing, however, and the *Atlantic* had to go to press without Bret, whose poem and story lie still in his inner consciousness.

This is the way in which a devout young lady remembered the sermon to which she had just listened. Miss Gunnybags alighting from her carriage, came dashing into the parlor like a thoughtless romp. Her mother, an aged lady, whose husband became wealthy by a fortunate turn of events in the late rebellion, was engaged reading one of the latest novels. Her daughter's voice drew her attention from the book, and she said, in a drawling tone, "Well, Sally, my love," taking off her spectacles, "now give your poor mother, who was too sick to go to church, a sketch of the sermon. Where was the text?"

"Oh, don't go bothering me about the text," responded the light-headed Sally, as she threw herself into a chair. "I don't know where it was. I've forgotten; but would you believe it, mother? Mrs. Petroleum wore that horrid bonnet of hers. I do think some people act most ridiculous. I couldn't keep my eyes off of it all the time. Miss Cotton had a magnificent lace shawl on that must have cost over two hundred dollars. For my part, I can't see how such a girl as she is can get such dresses honestly. Mrs. Sample looked like a perfect fright. Why will she dress so unbecomingly and so extravagantly? What a want of taste some people exhibit! I saw Mrs. Cherrybrandy go dashing by me as if she had no respect for Sunday. Indeed, mother, I don't think she has, although she makes great pretensions to be a good Christian. She ought to be ashamed of herself."

"Stop, stop, child; you must not talk that way about people," said the venerable mother. "Sally, if you have forgotten all about the sermon, you have not the audience."

"That hateful Mr. Drygoods was there looking at me all the time so I could not hear a word of the sermon. Mr. Bacon spoke to me as I came out of church, and he was so pleasant I could have ——"

"There, there," chimed in the old lady abruptly; "don't be foolish. I don't see that going to church helps to improve you much. Go right up to your room and put your things away," and the old lady put her spectacles on her nose and resumed her reading.

Ah! if the sermon had only been a vindication of "the pomps and vanities of the wicked world," how well she would have remembered it all.

At one of the hotels is a very brilliant and saucy lady, about thirty, who is called by her friends, Die. The following colloquy recently occurred between herself and one of her numerous adorers: Q.—Are you married or single? A.—I'm neither, I'm a widow. Q.—What's the color of your hair? A.—Chameleon—changing while you watch it. Q.—What number of shoes do you wear? A.—Two, one on each foot. Q.—How high do you stand in them? A.—Higher in the opinion of the community than you are likely to stand in yours. Q.—What's your temperament? A.—Sanguinary when you are within reach of my needle. Q.—Of what age are you? A.—The tertiary age. Q.—Are you my affinity? A.—No, I'm your di-vinity. So with quips and quirks, with bathing, dancing, excursioning, receiving and being received, and a tremendous setting of caps by susceptible young ladies for a party of jolly English noblemen who have taken apartments for the season, the days and nights slide by. Not wishing to interrupt the progress of the flirtations, we leave them for a little while.

CAPE MAY.

At Cape May the great event of the season, is a grand full dress operatic concert, which is to come off next Friday, August 4th, at the Stockton House, under the management of Messrs. Covert and Pennoyer. Mrs. Caroline Richings Bernard, Mrs. Annie Kemp Bowler, Henri Drayton, J. Brookhouse Bowler, Henry Peakes, and other eminent vocalists, have been engaged for the occasion. The grand dinning-hall of the hotel will be transformed and fitted up as a concert-hall, and we are promised floral and other decorations of very unique description. The guests will be requested to appear in full dress, and bouquets will be handed the ladies as they enter the hall. At the conclusion of the concert a grand ball will be inaugurated, and many distinguished people are expected to be present. Fireworks and fire-balloon ascensions will be a feature of the night's entertainment. The illuminations of the hotel and surrounding grounds will be on an unusually brilliant scale. It is understood that Madame Parepa-Rosa will give a special ladies' matinee at Cape May, prior to the culmination of the fashionable season. The Committee of Arrangements embraces the names of some of the Quaker City's most wealthy and prominent merchants and bankers.

Do Peaches Pay?

We have frequently, says the Wilmington (Del.) *Commercial*, heard it said that peach culture does not pay, in the long run; but we doubt if many farmers have got more per acre for any other crop than Mr. E. C. Fenimore has received from peaches during the past ten years. He has, it is true, been so fortunate as to have a crop when other people had none; but, taking it all in all, his revenue has not been a bad one. A correspondent of a country paper recently visited him, and found that his orchard is on the decline, but Mr. Fenimore gave him the following report of its past products. In 1859 Mr. F. planted one hundred and ten acres in peach trees, which yielded as follows:

Date.	Baskets.	Value.
1861	191	$206 24
1862	1,894	868 34
1863	18,423	15,051 81
1864	25,964	18,443 98
1865	22,124	23,070 25
1866	13,675	29,266 07
1867	27,500	18,551 40
1868	4,250	15,281 68
1869	34,000	14,464 27
1870	16,029	15,607 76
Total	164,050	$150,811 80

This year Mr. Fenimore will gather but 12,000 baskets from his ninety acres still remaining in peaches, which at their probable price of fifty cents a basket, will yield him $6,000. We take it that the prices given are the orchard prices, that is, the grower's actual receipts, exclusive of transportation and commission charges. The figures also show that under some circumstances a small crop is as good as a large one, as for instance in 1868, where the crop generally failed, yet Mr. Fenimore received as much for his meagre yield of 4,250 baskets as he got subsequently for an immensely larger yield. That year he received [illegible] per basket.

Canadians Enlisting as Cuban Filibusters.

A Montreal correspondent of the New York *Sun* says it has been definitely ascertained that the Cuban Junta of New York have for some weeks been actively enlisting men to form part of an expedition of about 7,000, which is expected to sail for Cuba in about three weeks. About seven hundred of Canada contingent have already been enlisted, and a portion of them sent to the States, where several rendezvous are made along the coast. Some of the men are in Portland, but the majority of them are near New York city. The men receive $100 bounty, and are promised six months' pay before they embark from the States. Their departure from Montreal has been very quietly managed. The government had no notion what was going on until many of the men had gone. There is no way of distinguishing them from ordinary travelers, as they have no arms, accoutrements, or uniforms, and keep well away from each other, going to the depots in twos or threes in carriages, hotel stages, or any ordinary mode of conveyance.

One of the officers of the expedition told the correspondent that he would have no difficulty in getting 5,000 volunteers, and that he could not take one-third of those who had offered. As near as can be ascertained, the expedition will sail from New York in about three weeks.

The Spanish Consul arrived in Montreal from Quebec and gave the mayor what little information he had, but there was not sufficient evidence against any officer to warrant an arrest. The men, if questioned, say that they are going to the States to look for work, and as hundreds of emigrants are daily going hence for that purpose, it is impossible to distinguish them.

Coal and Manufactures in Leavenworth.

A Leavenworth letter says: "It is but little known in the East that there is abundance of coal taken from a shaft within the corporate limits of this city. Merely upon the faith of a geological survey of the ground, a few bold and adventurous men put all their worldly means into a pit here, and bored away amid the incredulity of their fellow-citizens until they struck a vein of coal more than 700 feet below the surface, and it is now delivered in Leavenworth at fifteen cents and less a bushel. What a magnificent advantage does this give to a city situated in the midst of an agricultural people, with water and railroad communications! Already it is known that the iron foundry here, called the Great Western, is coining a mint of money for its owners; and it is one of the largest in the Western country. The citizens of Leavenworth and Kansas demand other manufactories. It is a long distance to Chicago and St. Louis, and manufacture of all kinds could be made profitable, this being the only city in the Valley that now presents the opportunity for such investments. The coal mines of Leavenworth, within her corporate limits, should give her pre-eminence over all her rivals at no distant day. And how many million dollars' worth of agricultural implements are sold in this State cannot now be computed, since population is moving into its borders in such a tide that whole counties are settled and organized as if by magic.

Annexation Feeling in New Brunswick.

[Extract of a St. John Letter to the Boston Traveller.]

Now, Mr. Editor, without further preface, I will speak of the subject nearest my heart—*annexation*. Our people were formerlo opposed to annexation' having been carried away with that whimsical idea of loyalty. But dull times, &c., which have driven many people from their homes, have also driven loyalty very far from the breasts of a once very loyal people. Annexation is coming, and will undoubtedly come, but it is coming too slowly. What we are going to have some time, and what will be mutually advantageous, why not as well have it at once?

Your people are thinking about it, and our people are anxious for it, but they do not like to force themselves, as it were, upon you. They are waiting for you to invite them, and I ask why don't you move? All the matter wants is a little agitation. I am satisfied that I do not misrepresent our people, especially those of the Lower Provinces, when I tell you that if the opportunity to vote were given to them to-morrow, outside of a few old fogies, nine-tenths of the voters would declare for annexation. Any person who is the least observing, cannot fail to see that our politicians are already, and have been for some time, preparing and educating the people for this great, this grand and glorious change.

Mr. Washburne, the French Mission and Mr. Sumner.

[Washington Correspondence of Cincinnati Commercial.]

I am satisfied that Washburne had an understanding with Grant as soon as the latter was nominated, that he should be Minister to France, for no sooner was Grant elected than Washburne began the study of the French language. A teacher was constantly in his house, and not only did he become a clever French scholar, but all the members of his family became more or less accomplished in that language. At this time he also paid frequent visits to Senator Sumner, who gave him every facility for airing the lessons he had learned. Members of Foreign Legations in this city say that Mr. Sumner is the best French scholar they have met here, and that his conversation is freer from improper pronunciation and grammatical errors than that of any American they have ever seen. Mr. Sumner keeps up his knowledge of the language by constant practice, and he is therefore never at fault. He never addresses his servants except in French, and this is the language usually employed in his house when he is without visitors. He is equally familiar with Spanish.

List of United States Patents

Issued to citizens of Western Pennsylvania for the week ending July 25th, 1871, and each bearing that date. Reported weekly for the COMMERCIAL, from the office of David A. Burr, Solicitor of Patents and Attorney in patent cases, Washington City' D. C.:

117,325. Fence; Samuel S. Porter, Broad Ford.
117,334. Machine for laying out mortises; Jacob M. Rodkey, Indiana.
117,373. Base burning stove; Wm. T. Blacke, Erie.
117,382. Furnace for heating plates, calcined ores and for other purposes; Henry Chess, Pittsburgh.
117,397. Casting car-wheels; Joseph Ells, Pittsburgh.
117,405. Still for oil; John Gracie, Pittsburgh.
117,440. Invalid bedstead; Thomas A. McFarland, Erie.
117,450. Siphon steam pump; Thos. O'Rorke, Pittsburgh.
117,452. Lamp-chimney cleaner; Richard Pearson, Allegheny City.
117,493. Cut-off for rainwater pipes; Cyrus Avery and Jerome W. Wetmore, Erie.

THE revenue derived from the sale of stamps for matches amounted to over $2,000,000 last year. Those who manufacture matches on a small scale have not been able to retain their credit, owing to their failure last year to reduce the tax, and failures in business are frequent. The leading men engaged in this branch of industry are opposed to any reduction, as it is said that it creates a monopoly for them, and consequently they will work against every effort of the small dealers in their attempts to reduce the tax. Nevertheless, the remaining small manufacturers are organizing to bring about this result, and their desires are seconded by the Government.

STATE NEWS.

Pottstown has an Enoch Arden in the shape of a colored man named James Dogan, who was a slave prior to the rebellion, and, escaping into the Union lines, afterwards became a soldier and fought all through the war. He became separated from his family, and not hearing from them for several years, subsequently married again. Recently he heard of the whereabouts of his first wife and family, and is about to return to them again, his first wife giving her hearty consent.

The following telegraphic correspondence is a model of brevity and point: "Oil Regions, June 15, 1871.—To Miss Laura: Will you go to the strawberry festival with me to-night? Please answer quick. Yours, Herb." "June 15, 1871.—To Herb: Yes. Harness up your mules; I am fixing my curls. Laura."

This is the last way of telling it: Lizzie Curry, of Darlington, Pa., and Ellen Lehan, of North East, are the latest recorded victims. It was stoves, these times, and not lamps.

Seth Nelson, living on Sennemahoming creek, in Center county, has killed since 1827 three wolves, fifteen panthers, twenty-eight elk, fifty-five bears, and six hundred and twenty-nine deer.

In 1785 the Commonwealth sold to one Christian Fike, for the sum of $39 52, the patent to a tract of 291 acres of land in Somerset county. The land is good coal property, and is now valued at $40,000. This tract of land has been a productive farm ever since it came into possession of the elder Fike, and has been transmitted from father to son, and to the son's son, each of whom reared large families on the farm, and have reaped its harvests for three generations.

The *State Journal* says: It is now given out that Mr. F. K. Watts has not definitely concluded to remain at the head of the Agricultural Bureau. He is at his home in the Cumberland valley, and those who profess to know say he is loath to retire from the presidency of the Cumberland Valley Railroad.

Duty and modesty had a severe contest in the bosom of a Philadelphia policeman the other day. The scene was a bath house, full of ladies in the condition of Flora M'Flimsey, or mother Eve in the garden. A little girl fell in, went down once, twice, when the screams of the naiads brought the policeman to the rescue. One look, and modesty tugged at his coat tail; two looks, and duty said "go in;" duty triumphed and in he went. The child was saved, and so was the policeman.

Mr. Thomas Gillespie, one of the oldest residents of Lawrence county, died suddenly on Sunday, at the residence of Mrs. Gibson, in Union township.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance held their regular quarterly session at Gettysburg on Wednesday.

Mrs. Burnside, of Harrisburg, daughter of Hon Simon Cameron, who was seriously ill a few weeks since, is again poorly, and can live but a few days. Her only hope is to see her sister, Mrs. Mac Veagh, who is expected in a day or two to arrive from Constantinople.

Hon. S. P. Bates, State historian, is in Meadville on a visit.

William Shakspeare is foreman in the office of the *Gazette* at Troy, and the paper is edited by a Hooker.

The annual parade of the firemen at Meadville will take place on Thursday next. The band of the Ninth New York regiment (the gallant Jim Fisk's) will furnish music. Thirteen companies will participate in the parade.

A new Evangelical Lutheran Church in Marklesburg, Huntingdon county, will be dedicated on Sunday next.

Mr. John Gorman, aged seventy-two, was killed at West Hickory on Tuesday last, by a pulley block of a patent hay fork falling on his head.

Funds are being raised in Harrisburg for the erection of halls for the Masons and Odd Fellows.

Robert Ray, formerly of Oil City, was killed in California on the 4th of July by the falling of a tree.

In West Chester, a malignant type of typho-malarial fever is prevailing. A private letter states that the cases are very numerous and many deaths have occurred. In answer to a question as to the causes of the epidemic, Dr. McClurg attributes it, in part, to the effluvia arising from streets and gutters; but, in his opinion, a much more powerful agent in producing the disease is hydrant water which is supplied from Chester creek. He says: Independent of the usual mass of filth flowing into the stream the great rains have greatly increased the amount, washing vast quantities of the most offensive animal manures, hundreds of tons being used by the farmers along its course. This water, impregnated and putrid with the products of animal and vegetable decomposition, is thrown into the basin and abundantly used by the people. The same water is used for sprinkling the streets, hence we, like the soldiers in camp, breathe paludal poison and drink decomposed animal and vegetable remains." In Harrisburg similar fevers are prevailing to a great extent, and the *Journal* of that city attributes the malady to the "stagnant ponds allowed to exist in the upper part of the city, which generate malaria and unhealthfulness in their immediate neighborhood, and are a prolific source of sickness and death."

Mr. Richard C. Braithwaite, of Redstone, Fayette county, related to the editor of the Brownsville *Clipper* a very simple method of gathering the scattered particles of butter in a churn into a ball or lump after churning. It consists simply of putting an ounce of common brown sugar into the churn before commencing churning. By doing so the labor is greatly reduced, the butter gathers quickly, and much time is saved.

The Allentown *Chronicle* says: The new steel rail mill at Bethlehem, now erecting by the Bethlehem Manufacturing Company, under the direction of John Fritz, will be, when done, the largest in this country, and one of the largest in existence. It consists of a building 105 feet wide, spanned by an iron and slate roof without supporters. It is thirty feet high to the eaves, and is in the shape of a cross, of which the long arm will be 900 feet, and the short arms 142 feet each, making 1,184 by 105 feet area, or nearly three acres covered. This is only surpassed by the mill at Creuzot, in France, which consists of three buildings 60 by 1,400 feet each. The capacity of the works is to make 300 tons of steel ingots per day, but at present machinery will be erected for rolling but 100 tons of rails, or more than double the capacity of the largest mill yet erected. There will be eight 5 ton converters and two train rolls, one of 24 inches and one of 28 inches diameter, driven by two condensing engines of 48 and 56 inches diameter of cylinders and 44 and 48 inches stroke. This mill will be remarkable not only for its enormous size and capacity, but for the many new labor-saving conveniences introduced into the design of the plan, by the engineer Mr. Fritz, who has examined personally all the Bessemer steel works both here and abroad before designing this.

It is the opinion of experts who have seen it that it will turn out more tons of steel rails with less manual labor than any other mill has ever done.

STATE POLITICS.

The Republicans of Susquehanna are making a plucky fight to secure for that county the State Senator at the next election. Under the old district—Susquehanna, Wyoming and Bradford—Susquehanna had the Senator but three of eighteen years, Bradford monopolizing the honor for twelve years. Should the matter again be decided against Susquehanna, fears are entertained of desensions in the ranks.

"Invisible" writes from Harrisburg to the *Blair County Radical*: "A nice scheme has come to light whereby the Democratic leaders hope to secure the control of the lower House of the legislature this winter. Wallace early secured the service of several smooth tongued workingmen to go around among the furnace men, forge men and rolling mill men and enlist them in a labor movement—a Labor Union, they call it—the main features of which, as it has been told the workingmen, is to protect them in their rights. The real object of Wallace is to secure the votes of this organization for the Democratic Assembly nominees, and in case that cannot be done, then to have them run a distinctive Labor Union candidate, and thus take off enough Republican votes to allow the Democrats to slip in. The Dauphin and Perry district, the Huntingdon district, and your own, are specially marked out to be carried by this move. Wherever there is a furnace or a forge, it is proposed to institute a lodge of these Labor Union reformers. They exist already in this city, Millersburg, (among coal miners), Duncannon, Perry county, and other places. That an organization will soon be started in your city I am satisfied. The money to rent rooms, procure books, send out stool pigeons, etc., comes right square from the Democratic party, and the organization is a fraud in fact and a cheat in practice. The purpose is to induce good, honest Republican mechanics to join, by pretending to care specially for the rights of the laboring classes, then get in enough Democrats to control the lodge and vote the whole organization in the interest of the Democratic party. The plan is well laid, and only wants to be known to be exposed. I will give you some facts and statistics in my next, which will astonish some of your readers."

John A. Bear has declined the Democratic nomination for Register and Recorder, in Blair county, and Samuel Hilman refuses to run for Surveyor on the same ticket.

The Mauch Chunk *Gazette* says: "Never before in the history of Carbon were the prospects of a Republican triumph brighter than they are now."

The West Chester *American Republican* says: "The *Jeffersonian* calls upon its Democratic friends to sacrifice all false leaders, and support 'principles not men.' General McCandless, the Demoaratic candidate for Auditor General, supports and advocates the 'new departure,' and, therefore, in the opinion of the *Jeffersonian*, should be sacrificed. We think so too, and have no doubt he will be. Take down his name, Mr. *Jeffersonian*. Go the whole figure."

W. R. Dunn, of the Forest *Republican*, has received the indorsement of the Republicans of Forest county for the Assembly. The vote is a deserving compliment to an able worker in the Republican ranks.

Every man who makes his living at a forge fire, a rolling mill, a furnace, or in any manufactory whatever, should not forget that the Democratic leaders and organs in Pennsylvania are the outspoken advocates of free trade, by which all such workmen are to be brought to a level with the pauper labor of the Old World. Votes for Democratic candidates are voices in favor of the reduction of the wages of American mechanics.

The *Western Press* of Mercer county talks thus of the new departure: "We never felt prouder of the Democracy of Mercer county than on last Monday, when we met the delegates to the convention and heard their report of the feeling of their constituents on 'dead issues' and the 'new departure.' The week previous they had been called on to send up delegates that would indorse the ninth resolve of the State platform—and the response was a convention in which nine out of ten of its members were entirely opposed to it. It is true that they had no desire to quarrel with the few supporters of the 'new departure,' and were magnanimous enough to determine of their own volition to pass the subject over in silence; yet had any one, in conformity with the advice given and referred to above, sought to obtain from the convention a ratification of the 9th Resolve, such a storm of indignation would have followed the attempt as to have satisfied all that the Democrats of Mercer county are men of principle, and perfectly understand why they are Democrats. The insinuation that they would show themselves 'devoid of principle,' should they not endorse the Harrisburg platform, was treated with the scorn that its insolence well merited. It did not ratify that platform, and no one either in or out of the convention that day had the temerity to ask that it should do so."

A Good Guess About the Presidency.

The *Herald* refers to the action of the Indiana friends of Mr. Hendricks and comments thereon as follows:

"It is evident that there is an outstanding account on each side remaining to be settled between the Pendleton men of Ohio and the Hendricks men of Indiana. Nor can there be any happy accord between any of the candidates actively involved in the jugglery of that juggling convention in Tammany Hall. Hendricks is brought into the field to renew that old convention fight. Ohio will probably accept the challenge by bringing out Pendleton, and Pennsylvania with the proclamation of Hancock as 'Pennsylvania's favorite son.'" On this line of action the Democratic party will, almost to a certainty, give us the Tammany Convention farce over again, culminating in some unexpected nomination, like Polk or Pierce, and winding up with a defeat like that of Seymour. How is this absurd programme to be avoided? It can be avoided only by taking a new departure on the Presidential ticket as well as on the party platform.

Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1871.

REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

FOR AUDITOR GENERAL,
COL. DAVID STANTON, of Beaver county.
FOR SURVEYOR GENERAL,
COL. ROBERT B. BEATH, of Schuylkill.

COUNTY TICKET.

STATE SENATE.
JAMES L. GRAHAM, Allegheny.
MILES S. HUMPHREYS, South Pittsburgh.
ASSEMBLY.
DAVID N. WHITE, Sewickley.
MATTHEW EDWARDS, Pittsburgh.
JAMES TAYLOR, Pittsburgh.
JOHN GILLFILLAN, Upper St. Clair.
ALEXANDER MILLAR, McKeesport.
J. W. BALLENTINE, Temperanceville.
HYDE K. SAMPLE, Shaler.
DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
THOMAS M. BAYNE, Bellevue.
ASSISTANT DISTRICT ATTORNEY.
J. B. FLACK, Pittsburgh.
COMMISSIONERS.
JOSEPH DILWORTH, Pittsburgh.
JAMES McGUNNEGLE, Chartiers.
TREASURER.
SAMUEL KILGORE, Pittsburgh.
CONTROLLER.
HENRY WARNER, Allegheny.
SURVEYOR.
ROBERT CLUGSTON, Patton.
POOR DIRECTOR.
JAMES G. MURRAY, Upper St. Clair.

THE election of Dr. DOLLINGER to the Rectorship of the University of Munich, by the votes of fifty-four of the sixty professors attached to that institution, is not only a tribute to his commanding gifts and abilities his eloquence and learning, but also shows the estimation in which, notwithstanding the Pope's excommunication, he is held by his colleagues for orthodoxy and devotion to the best interests of religion. His stout resistance to the dogma of infallibility having made him for the time being the central theological figure of Europe, reminiscences regarding him and information concerning his views are interesting. The current number of *Old and New* has a paper of this sort, contributed by an American who had a number of interviews with him about three years ago. This gentleman visited Munich for the purpose of attending the University theological lectures, Dr. DOLLINGER being a member of the theological faculty, with the department of Church History in his charge. He relates that nothing could be more free from prejudice than the opinions which he expressed. On several occasions he poured out vials of wrath with reference to the inquisition and other abuses of the Church, and on another he carefully set forth the fact that her Councils had, once at least, pointedly contradicted herself; SABELLIUS being condemned in the year 272 for maintaining the very doctrine which ARIUS in the year 325 was excommunicated for denying, and which had ever since constituted a part of the orthodox faith. This contradiction he pointed out without any effort to reconcile the fact with the supposed infallibility of the Church. Indeed, from the conversations had with him by the writer of the article, it is easy to see that even then he had not the slightest faith in the dogma. Neither had he any sympathy with the conservatism which does not believe in progress. He thought that the ultramontanists could not long withstand the progress of science and the increasing intelligence of the people. Speaking to his visitor of the United States, he expressed his fear that the Catholic Church suffered here from being so intimately associated with the Irish people. The German Catholic is always anxious to have it understood that his Catholicism is not of the Irish sort, and he thought that the Romish Church would never in this country command the respect which it ought to do until a great University had been founded in its interests. Dr. DOLLINGER has been connected with the University of Munich for a considerable number of years. In 1869 he was elected Chancellor, and by his recent promotion to the Rectorship he has attained the highest honor in the gift of the Faculty. He is described as being self-willed and pugnacious enough for another LUTHER, and as neither afraid of the people nor the Pope.

THE official exhibit of the public debt for July shows a further reduction of $8,701,976. The total decrease since the present administration came into power, amounts to $242,134,401; not a bad showing for twenty-eight months. While we do not doubt that the prosperity of the country would be considerably enhanced by lightening the taxation of the people and paying off the debt at a somewhat slower rate, it is cheering to know that we are thus mastering our financial problem. Against figures like the above, the Democratic charges of wastefulness and maladministration break as harmlessly as the waves against the rocks which dash them into spray. Compare this "extravagance" with the "economy" of New York, where, if anywhere, we are to look for an example of genuine Democratic rule. There we have a government levying an annual tax of twenty-two dollars a head on every man, woman and child, and borrowing annually, in addition, on every inhabitant within its jurisdiction, twenty-four dollars more; making a total of forty-six dollars a year on every human being under its control. The Federal administration taxes the people at the rate of nine dollars a head, and out of the sum thus raised pays off the national debt at the rate of a hundred millions a year. *Apropos* of which subject, we observe that the Democratic press is making a tremendous outcry over the expenses of the White House. These expenses, including the salaries of private secretary, clerks, annual appropriation for fitting up, and all other items, amounted in the aggregate to $132,000 from June 30th, to July 1st of the present year—exactly one-third of the sum paid out by the people of New York to ANDREW J. GARVEY in a single month for plastering the New York court house. Our Democratic contemporaries want to know what the plain farmers, who pay the taxes, think of the fact that the last annual appropriation for refurnishing the White House was $25,000; but they are very careful to refrain from stating that the cost of carpets alone for the New York court house is proved to have been $565,731 34. If the Presidential mansion is a "Republican court," it is at least a mere squalid hovel compared with Tammany's Democratic stables. And Tammany is the head of the Democratic party.

WE have published during the past three weeks several letters from Utah relative to the silver mines of that Territory, and Tuesday we printed an interesting communication from a well known and reliable citizen of this city, who writes of what he saw and investigated in the Utah mines. All the letters we have published are corroborative of the richness of the ores, and of the ease and cheapness with which they are mined and smelted. The letter we published Tuesday from Col. ALLEN gives some practical statements and figures, from which the expense and contingecies of a mining enterprise in Utah can be estimated. If there is the profit there seems to be in the mining of these silver ores and shipping them to Swansea, Wales, why not in shipping them to Pittsburgh, and why should not the smelting of these ores of Utah become just as readily a branch of the industries of Pittsburgh as the smelting of the iron ores of Missouri and Lake Superior? The process does not seem to be expensive, while the yield in lead and silver is large. The greater distance that ores are transported is a minor consideration, in view of their greater value and the ease and quickness of railroad transportation. A brief item we published a few days since from a Salt Lake paper, showed that Cleveland had moved in the matter. At Detroit works have been erected to smelt the ores of Silver Island, Lake Superior, and we understand that Chicago is talking of a silver smelting works there. We think the question we have asked as to our citizens moving in the matter of making the smelting of the silver ores of Utah a business at Pittsburgh, a pertinent and timely one.

ALL the New York papers are filled with descriptions of the terrible explosion of the Staten Island ferry boat Westfield, reported in our columns by telegraph at the time. We are glad to observe that the Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the Board of Supervising Inspectors of Steamboats to meet in New York and make a full investigation into the causes of the explosion, and more particularly to ascertain whether the last inspection was such as is required of Inspectors under the law. From present appearances it looks as if these officers had been guilty of criminal negligence. The Westfield was inspected only six weeks ago, and pronounced in all respects in good condition for navigation. Yet it seems clear that the engineer apprehended danger. In his evidence he stated that the boiler had a patch on the cylinder part where the explosion occurred, and that he examined the patch only three days before it took place. Had the examination of the government inspector been as thorough as it should have been, the patched character of the boiler could hardly have escaped his observation. It had been in constant use nine years, and was probably well nigh rotten. At least there is no evidence that any undue strain was exerted upon the boiler. But however this may be, it broke at the place where it had been patched, with the loss of seventy lives, the crippling of over a hundred persons, and agony and desolation to many a heart and many a home, as the logical result. Let the Board of Inspectors discharge its duty fearlessly and conscientiously. Neither should the Grand Jury shirk its work.

WITH Mr. BRUNOT as Indian Commissioner, thieving and every kind of corruption will stop, so far as it is in his power to effect such a result. Were it possible to infuse equal honesty and ability into every branch of the Government, what millions would be annually saved and how our country would prosper! Mr. BRUNOT takes the office purely out of devotion to the cause for which as a member of the "Quaker Commission" he has labored with such signal devotion and so much success for the last two years, it being his belief that the Indian can be measurably civilized, the barbarous and expensive Indian wars which have ever been only a record of cruelty and blood done away with, and our army relieved from the unnatural duty which at present constitutes nearly its only employment. That as Commissioner he will save millions to the country every year, and do much to civilize the Indian race within our borders, there can be no doubt. Not since he became President has Gen. GRANT made an appointment more unreservedly to be commended.

IT is extremely probable that CHARLES FRANCIS ADAMS will be the American arbitrator at the Geneva conference under the Treaty of Washington. Public sentiment has for some time very generally pointed to Mr. ADAMS for this position, and his appointment, should the report prove true, will be in keeping with the course of the administration throughout in dealing with the *Alabama* claims. Probably no man in this country is so thoroughly conversant as is he with the entire range of questions relating to the claims of our countrymen for damages inflicted by the rebel cruisers, and there is peculiar propriety, apart from other considerations, in connecting Mr. ADAMS with the final settlement of damages inflicted by acts of England, against which he as Minister so faithfully protested.

A SINGULAR libel suit, in which the Royal Agricultural Society of England was defendant, has just been decided by the courts. It appears that the plaintiff, a certain Mr. Bradburn, had furnished one Whittingham, who had formerly been his business agent, a quantity of ground bone manure, to be disposed of to third parties at a stipulated price lower than the pure article could be afforded at. In order to accomplish this result the bone dust was mingled with bone waste. One of the purchasers of the mixture sent a specimen to Dr. Welcher, the chemist of the Royal Society, for analysis, and thus the adulteration was detected. A statement of the fact was then made to the chemical committee of the society. Mr. Bradburn, however, explained in a printed document the circumstances of the sale, and the fact that it had been invoiced as a mixture of bone waste, and not as first class manure. Notwithstanding Mr. Bradburn's elaborate statement, the chemical committee, through oversight or inadvertence, stated substantially in the journal of the Royal Society that Mr. Bradburn's manure had been found upon analysis inferior to its invoiced character. In order to protect his reputation, Mr. Bradburn had brought suit against the society in its corporate capacity. Unwilling to inflict an injury, even through inadvertence, the authorities of the society instructed their counsel to admit the facts in the case and confess judgment of costs. These were assessed in the nominal sum of five guineas. The jury immediately returned a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

THE ecclesiastical lock-out between Bishop Whitehouse and the wardens of Mr. Cheney's church still continues, the latter quietly persisting in their determination to sustain their pastor. The Chicago *Times* having stated that, last Sunday, while Mr. Cheney was out of town, notice was given from the pulpit that the Bishop would visit the church on the second Sunday in September, for the purpose of confirming [illegible] for admission to the church, when "some minister in good standing" would be in attendance to present them, the chief warden of the church writes to that journal a letter of correction, stating that while the officers of the church will with great pleasure make all needful preparations to receive the Bishop, they have notified him that it will be quite unnecessary to call in the aid of any other clergyman, Mr. Cheney being their recognized rector and minister. What further action the Bishop will take concerning the matter remains to be seen. At present neither party shows any signs of yielding.

A MOVEMENT has been inaugurated at Danville in this State, looking, it would seem, to the union of labor and capital. A call for a meeting, to be held at the rooms of the "Anti-Union League," says: "Recognizing the rights of all men, manufacturer and laborer, must in the end triumph. We believe in the eternal brotherhood of mankind, that all men are equal before the laws, that the rights and duties of all must be respected to insure prosperity, peace and happiness to society and the country. No reign of terror, mob law or strikes can exist without injury to all men." In conclusion it adds: "Furnaces out of blast, mines closed, mechanics idle, laborers out of employment are the results of Unions which are not based upon mutual principles." The main object of this new organization is to establish the idea that strikes or lock-outs should invariably be the last resort of laborers or employers, and that mutual concession and conciliation be made the understanding between the two classes.

THE present dullness at Saratoga having been ascribed to the "intermeddling of the Young Men's Christian Association," in respect to the sale of liquors, the Rochester *Democrat* says: "While all who go partially to drink the waters, it is undeniable that two-thirds of the visitors would go elsewhere if the village was controlled by a prohibitory law. It becomes, therefore, an interesting question how far the Young Men's Christian Association has a right to go in the enforcement of its views of morality. The demands of business, the financial prosperity of the village, the pockets of the people of Saratoga, have a decided claim for consideration. We assume to set no limits for this or any other association; but the question is certainly a legitimate one for argument."

THE city of Baltimore will likely be crowded next month to the extent of its capacity for comfortable accommodation. A letter from that city states:

"Our railroad companies are busy in negotiating to accommodate on the most favorable terms Knights Templar from all parts of the country and other strangers expected during the grand Masonic encampment of the United States which assembles in Baltimore on the 19th of September. There is, of course, considerable competition between the various companies in reference to rates of fare. The Baltimore and Ohio is determined not to be outdone or underbid in point of liberality. They offer every desirable facility. All the hotels in our city have had their rooms engaged by parties at a distance in anticipation of this magnificent occasion."

A national convention of clergymen will also be held in that city in September, and will bring there several thousand ministers and laymen.

THE project of establishing a glass factory at Columbus, Ohio, seems to have fallen through, at least for the present, on account of sectional differences as to the location of the establishment. The *Statesman* says: "Twice has the necessary capital been raised to erect the building and go ahead with the manufacture. The first time the stockholders included gentlemen representing two or three different land interests in the city, and when the question of location came up each was anxious to make the institution secondary to the increased value of his property, and each clung tenaciously to his views, so that the company 'busted' into about as many pieces as there were town lots represented."

AFTER the exposion and death through which Brazil has passed, business and enterprise will begin to resume. Works of progress are steadily going forward on all sides, new railways opening up the interior provinces of the west and north, and placing them in immediate contact with Buenos Ayres and the seaboard; telegraph lines are spreading out like a net work all over the country; schools and industrial establishments are multiplying in the remotest parts: steamboat companies are navigating rivers hitherto almost unexplored; and a robust and flourishing spirit of enterprise pervades the entire country in every direction, to the utmost limits of the Republic.

THE scheme of George Wilkes for colonizing Lower California with the expatriated Paris Communists is in some respects a good one. The society they will find there can hardly fail to be to their liking, since in the accomplishments of arson, pillage and murder the Apache Indians are inferior to none. A residence in that quarter—if prolonged for any considerable time—would result in one of two things: either the deliverance of the exiles from their false notions respecting property and the rights of society in general, or the extirpation alike of the white and the red Communists, after the manner of the Kilkenny cats; which catastrophe would itself not be without its redeeming features.

THE Prince and Princess of Wales have gone to Ireland out of a vague hope that their presence will cure the Irish distemper. It may do so, but we greatly question it. We have heard old topers express intense satisfaction at getting "a hair of the dog that bit them," but whether the plan will work upon a national scale is somewhat doubtful. The Irish hate the Queen—ergo they will love the Prince of Wales. The reasoning, however, it must be admitted, is adapted to the character of the people whom he is visiting.

WHEN Alaska was purchased it was expected that seal oil would be one of the chief productions of the country, and Congress gave the monopoly of the business to a company. It is now said that the cost of the oil is seventy-two and a half cents, while the price in San Francisco is thirty-seven and a half cents. Consequently dividends are not immediately probable.

BISHOP WHITEHOUSE will find another grievance in the fact that the Iowa College, at Grinnell, has conferred the degree of D. D. on Rector Cheney, of Chicago.

The Wharton Poisoning Case.

On Saturday last the remains of Henry C. Wharton, son of the late Major Henry W. Wharton, U. S. A., were disinterred at Norristown, Pa., where they were buried April 11, 1870. The mother of the deceased, now in prison at Baltimore, is supposed to have caused his death by administering poison. The coffin when brought to the surface was found to be much decayed, and the body of deceased much decomposed. The stomach and intestines were removed and placed in jars, preparatory to taking them to Baltimore to undergo chemical analysis. The trial of Mrs. Wharton takes place in September next.

AN American Union Association has been organized in Baltimore under circumstances which promise for it considerable strength in political affairs. Those engaged in the movement profess great confidence in its success. The first meeting was only preliminary to future operations. A city convention is to be held on the 8th inst. It is expected that the movement will extend to the West, and become strong there.

The New York *Herald* states that probably the largest male Bible Class in Brooklyn is sustained in the Mission of the Wallabout Presbyterian Church in Franklyn, Rev. Mr. Halsey, pastor, and that very many of the members are young men who have been converted from Catholicism in the neighborhood.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

The Secretary of the Young Men's Christian Association in St. Paul, Minn., makes the following somewhat strange statement: "Our Association has spent hundreds of dollars the past year, without counting the days and nights of watching in providing homes, comforts and coffins for Christian young men who have come here from Boston in search of health, but in reality only to find a grave in the beautiful lot of the Young Men's Christian Association in Oakland Cemetery."

An official letter from Ireland, dated August 19, 1870, says: "In some places the heat has been, it is reported, well nigh intolerable, especially in the valleys, where it has risen to sixty-eight or seventy degrees. The effect of this long-continued heat is apparent on our snow-covered mountains and glaciers, where the ice and snow have melted away to a great extent, and some of the large glaciers have become small and insignificant. This is strange, and no living person can remember anything like it."

This is the song they sing now-a-days in Chicago:
Tunnels under lake, and tunnels under rivers,
We'll have no more shakes and no more shivers:
And no more diseases of our livers.
CHORUS—Dis cum bibble, bah la boo shoo, etc.

Our river's new departure, 'tis a real go,
He has changed his base, and the next you'll know
He'll flavor the Gulf of Mexico.

The New York Board of Health officials are trying to find a new disinfectant as a substitute for carbolic scid, whose poisonous and destructive properties are such that it cannot be used except by experienced persons. When used on furniture it invariably causes more or less damage, and in one instance, at least, when mistaken for another substance, caused death. Experiments have been made with hydrated chloride of aluminium, bromo-chloralum, and the Girondin disinfecant, composed of salts of zinc and cooper, and sulphuric, acetic, and other acids upon putrid animal matter. The French disinfectant seemed to answer the purpose best, as no odor of sulphureted hydrogen remained after its application.

The pleasure of a ramble in the country around Paris is attended with some danger at present. A gentleman and his son were strolling in a rustic part of Montmorency a fortnight ago, when one of them trod upon a shell, which exploded, killing the father and maiming the son. Some of the suburbs are almost sown with shells that failed to burst during the siege, owing to the rain and snow, but which are now in good condition.

The custom of forging the brands of the various Cuban cigars has grown into such an enormous abuse that the credit of the manufacturers has been very seriously impaired; so that in order to protect themselves, thirty-three of the most prominent manufacturers, representing, it is said, about sixty millions of dollars capital, have combined to prosecute all persons illegally using foreign brands. Within the past month they have commissioned a special agent, who has for many years lived in Cuba, and is thoroughly conversant with the cigar trade, to visit New York, and take legal measures against any dealer or manufacturer infringing the law. The agent has already procured evidence of the quantity of falsely branded cigars sold, and has also succeeded in discovering some of the guilty persons.

An Illinois man has been in the Jacksonville Insane Asylum for about two years under treatment, but a few days he was pronounced hopelessly incurable, and sent home. On arriving, he spoke to his girls, and said, "Well, girls, you are keeping house alone, are you!" When his wife entered the room he started as from a dream, throwing both hands to head and pressing it, exclaiming, "My God, Jane, I thought you were dead; is it indeed you?" and seemed completely overcome by his emotions. The shock did more for him than medical aid could do. He recovered his reason entirely, and thus far retains it.

A letter dated Ashville, N. C., says: "A gentleman showed me an acre lot near the village from which he had raised 600 bushels of potatoes last year, and told me that a legend prevailed in the town that an Irishman, years ago, produced 1,200 bushels upon the same land. He said that, upon his farm, five miles distant, he had made seven tons of grass to the acre, and that from fifty to sixty bushels of shelled corn, and fifty bushels of oats, were an average yield." Ashville is the county seat of Buncombe county. But there are no railroads, and, consequently, no market for the productions.

A bottle was recently picked up on the south beach of the island of Key West, with a memorandum enclosed showing that it had been thrown overboard from a Norwegian brig at a point six hundred miles to the eastward of the island of Martinique. From an examination of the chart it appears that this bottle, driven by the currents known as the drift of the Northeast trade winds, must have passed into and through the Carribean Sea around the island of Cuba and into the Gulf of Mexico to the beach at Key West. This long course covers a distance of nearly three thousand miles, and from the date on the memorandum the rate of progress of the bottle must have been over thirteen miles a day, it having been driven along by the currents for two hundred and eighteen days.

The Earl of Aberdeen, who was knocked overboard while serving as chief mate on board the Hero, in January, 1870, had followed the sea under an assumed name for four years. He was not, in the usual sense, a "wild" youth. On the contrary, his mind was imbued with decided religious feeling. He held the prayer meetings among the sailors, and sought the company of missionaries. He maintained communication with his family, but obstinately preserved his incognito. His case seems to have been one of genuine infatuation for the sea, with which was mingled a hope of regaining his health, undermined by the hard climate of Scotland, and his diversion from the usual way of young Earls was certainly not less praiseworthy than it was peculiar.

Recently Philadelphia surgeons were called to Atlantic City to perform a very delicate surgical operation upon Mr. George O. Jordan, of Montgomery, Alabama. It consisted in the removal from his neck of a tumor which threatened to stop the life current. Before the surgeons began the operation, the patient bade farewell to his family, having been given to understand that the chances were as ten to one that he would not survive. He died on Saturday night last, some days after the operation was performed.

One of the principal industries of Paris—the manufacture of artificial flowers—has suffered enormously. The Americans, Russians and Wallachians, who were formerly among the best customers of the Parisians, sent their orders during the war to Berlin and Brussels, and have discovered to their surprise, that a great many articles they were accustomed to buy in Paris were of German or Belgian manufacture.

Travelers who have suffered at the hands of baggage smashers may read with satisfaction of the swift retribution which has in two instances recently overtaken these miscreants in England. A fortnight or so ago, a parcel was handed in to a station of the Manchester and Yorkshire Railway. The clerk with his customary carelessness, took it up and threw it violently on the floor. It happened to contain a lot of explosive matter which the shock ignited. The result was a general breakage of windows and some severe cuts and bruises to the clerk and his companions. A similar occurrence took place the same afternoon at another office of the same railway.

P. T. Barnum and General Schofield and brother have purchased thirty thousand acres of land on the Huerfano, Colorado, including eleven miles on each side of the river. Price paid, sixteen thousand dollars. It is their intention to start with one thousand of fine blooded cattle and young stock, and if these prove profitable, to follow with larger investments.

The prize offered by the State of New York for the successful introduction of a new motor on the canals has fully aroused the inventive genius of the country. The Secretary of the Commission, at Albany, is receiving a large number of communications every day, and they come from the East, West, North and South.

It was found during the trials of life-preservers (so called) by the Superintending Inspectors at Washington that they would not sustain a man of one hundred and thirty pounds weight, and they decided that hereafter all life-preservers should contain at least six pounds of cork. Thus it appears that for years past steamboat travelers have been trusting to what are mere shows in the way of life saving apparatus, and that so far from aiding a person in the water to sustain himself, they would be far more likely to drag him to the bottom.

People in the Atlantic States are cautioned against being swindled by irresponsible companies who advertise in the Eastern cities extensive tracts of land in California for sale without owning a foot of them. The San Francisco *Bulletin* says that every few months many victims visit that office with deeds duly made out in Boston, conveying lands on the Sacramento river, which are not worth the paper on which they are written. People in the East who buy land or other property in California which they have not seen should be sure to have thorough guarantees of the responsibility of the parties with whom they negotiate.

Out in Oregon, not long since, "a young man called upon the editor of the only paper in the county and asked permission to look at the files of that paper for 1869. It was granted. While the editor was in bed, waiting till his wife could wash his shirt, that young man carried away the file, nor was it ever seen again until his lawyer offered it in evidence during the trial of an action for $5,000 damages for an alleged libel, which that young man brought against the editor. It is gratifying to learn that the plaintiff recovered six and a quarter cents damages, and was arrested by the editor on a charge of stealing books, convicted and sent to the Penitentiary for seven years."

The order of the Patrons of Husbandry, now three years old, is said to be spreading rapidly through the agricultural districts. It has organizations in Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Kansas, Nebraska, Alabama, Georgia, South Carolina, Mississippi, Tennessee, Missouri, Illinois, Wisconsin, Iowa, Minnesota and California. It contemplates the organization of the farmers of each rural neighborhood into granges, whose representatives shall constitute the State granges. In like manner the representatives of the State granges are to constitute the national grange. The headquarters of the national grange are in Washington city.

In answer to the objection to the expressive character of public school buildings, a contemporary remarks that this mode of rendering education respectable, popular and attractive is better than any compulsory education law that could be enacted. It is a privilege to gain admission to the public schools, and the schools themselves silently vindicate their own character against any possible attack. Even the humblest families take a pride in sprucing up their children to make them look nice enough to go to school, and thus cleanliness and good habits and taste are encouraged and stimulated. One looks now in vain in any of the public schools for ragged urchins, clothed in dirt and tatters, gathered up from the slums of the city; for though they may come from courts, alleys and tenement houses, they always attend school with clean hands and faces, well shod feet, and neatly dressed. The children feel a pride in it, and so do their parents.

Fasten a nail or key to a string and suspend it to your thumb and finger, and the nail will oscillate like a pendulum. Let some one place his open hand under the nail and it will change to a circular motion. Then let a third person place his hand upon your shoulder, and in a moment the nail becomes stationary.

A citizen of Wilmington, Delaware, gives the following caution with regard to the treatment of certain cases of accidents to the eye: In our city we have many manufactories of various kinds, and there is not a day but some of the mechanics have their eyes injured by pieces of steel flying from their work. These can be removed by a fellow workman, when not imbedded, but if the latter is the case, it requires delicate manipulation, with the use of a powerful lens, and a fine pointed instrument. They can thus be removed in an instant without injuring the eye, permitting the workman to resume his business at once. But if the surface of the eye is sacrificed, as it often is by incompetent persons, the result may be very serious.

One fisherman stole a live lobster from the trap or "pot" of another. The thief being arrested pleaded that the lobster being a "wild animal," a criminal prosecution could not be maintained, as by the common law "wild animals" are nobody's property. The Justice (in an English Court) decided against the thief, thus adjudging that a lobster under such circumstances is not a wild animal. Another case, "held under advisement," is that of a man sued for appropriating a hive of bees. The Justice withheld his decision, "there being a variety of points that suggested themselves to his mind with reference to the ownership of *wild animals*."

A parish minister in Scotland wrote to the *Scotsman*, on the subject of church music, as follows: "We heard with much concern that you wished to introduce an organ in your church. If this is done we regret it much, and will never again enter it. The best psalmody is where there are no organs. Many even of the Episcopalians are wishing to get rid of theirs. Though instrumental music was used in the Old Testament Scriptures, it was even then a corruption from the original primitive Christianity. In the New Testament it is never mentioned, but often said they sung a hymn. Pray, sir, think of this, and keep your money for better purposes."

The Connecticut Legislature, during the session just closed, chartered eight savings banks, five trust companies, seven manufacturing companies, four railroad companies, three horse-railroad companies, and three insurance companies. Two new towns were incorporated—Beacon Falls and Newington—and charters were granted to two cities—Norwich and Waterbury. A new military law and a new insurance law passed. About five hundred and fifty bills, resolutions and petitions were acted on. One hundred and fifty chapters of public acts and two hundred and ten resolutions and private acts were passed.

In Rhode Island, for many years, no man could vote who was not a landholder—and while negroes are electors, most of the adopted citizens are denied the right. Now there is a bill before the Legislature to compel every voter to go to the polls and vote at every election of which notice shall have been previously given! And if any elector is sick, his ballot, put in a sealed envelope and signed by his own hand, shall be received, registered, put in the ballot box and counted.

PERSONAL.

Joaquin Miller, the new poet, is visiting a brother in Pennsylvania, where he is revising the proof-sheets of a volume of poems shortly to appear. While in London, Miller was invited to a great dinner at Robert Browning's, and electrified and delighted the company by reciting the "Heathen Chinee."

Madame Parepa-Rosa will soon sail for the United States and pass a few weeks at Sharon Springs before opening at the New York Academy of Music on October 2. Her company will be the best English opera troupe ever seen in the United States. Madame Vanzini in engaged and Clara Doria Vanzini (Mrs. Van Zandt), a daughter of the English composer John Burnett, has declined a handsome offer from St. Petersburg to accept Madame Parepa-Rosa's offers. She has sung in various Italian theaters and for four consecutive seasons at the Convent Garden Theater. The new tenor is Mr. Tom Karl, who has sung in La Scala, Milan, and lately made a hit in Petrella's opera "I Promessi Sposi." There is also a new *basso profundo*, a Mr. Ellis, and Mr. and Mrs. Cook, eccentric singers. The company will also include the old favorites, Mr. and Mrs. Seguin and Messrs. Castle, Campbell, De Salla and Whiffen. After closing in New York, the troupe will appear in Philadelphia, and will then make a tour in the West, returning by way of Chicago, and will appear in Boston on January 8, at the Boston Theater, for an opera season of three weeks. During the Christmas holidays she will give several concerts in Boston and vicinity.

A Paris paper says: "When Patti married, Mlle. Nilsson fell into a reverie and thought of marrying. She did not care for aristocracy, but she wanted beauty and wealth. Her choice was an apprentice financier, whose moneyed talents equalled his physical advantage. When she set out for America, she confided a large sum of money to her betrothed, asking him to put it to the best account. He added to it all his own fortune and said: 'I shall triple the money in two months, and she shall be led to the altar by a millionaire.' There was no end to the castles in the air he built, until a panic on 'Change swept away all his money and all the money the songstress had confided to him. Will she forgive the deed for the will's sake? Her friends say she will prove pitiless, for it seems Victor Hugo himself is a prodigal compared to her."

The *World's* London correspondent writes about the late royal scandal as follows: As I happen to know the truth of the matter, I will give you the rumor first, and then the real version. Rumor asserts that on the late opening of St. Thomas's Hospital by the Queen the Marquis of Lorne accompanied his wife, the Princess Louise, to the waiting room prepared for the royal family previous to the ceremony. According to the story, the Prince of Wales, seeing him there, desired one of the lords in waiting to inform him that his presence was contrary to etiquette. That functionary, however, replied that he could only convey such an intimation on the express command of the Queen. Upon this the Prince approached Lord Lorne and himself made the communication, and in consequence the latter left the apartment and remained outside in the corridor, not entering the room set apart for the "suite." So much for report. Now what happened was this: On approaching the waiting room Lord Lorne himself dropped his wife's arm and stopped, saying to the Prince of Wales, who was standing at the entrance, "I suppose I don't go in here?" To this the Prince replied, "Did not the Queen tell you to come in?" On which the other answered, "No, and I shall remain outside," which he did, the Prince standing there also and conversing with him, as if purposely to support him.

Mr. Charles Fechter, the actor, it is stated, has leased the Fourteenth Street Theater, in New York, and purposes to give a season of melo-drama, with Miss Le Clercq and a first-class stock company.

Four young Scotchmen living in Kansas City, Missouri, advertise in the Edinburgh *Scotsman* that they "find it difficult to conform to the usages of American society," and in order to "revive the good old associations of former days," long to correspond with "a limited number of bonnie lasses of culture and refinement in their native land." If this be the usage of Scottish society of culture and refinement, no wonder the poor fellows find it difficult to conform with American ideas of propriety.

In a private letter to a friend in Washington City, Vice President Colfax states that he is now in excellent health—better than for many years. He is taking constant out-of-door exercise in field and garden, and writing but little. Next week he will go to Minnesota, to make a tour of portions of that delightful State, with Senator Windom.

The daughters of the late Henry Morris, of Philadelphia, have lately received a legacy of bonds and stock shares amounting to $19,000 from Mr. Horatio Ward, an American long resident in London. The will says: "As these ladies are the grand-daughters of the celebrated Robert Morris, of the revolution, it will not be difficult to ascertain their residence. It will doubtless surprise them to get a legacy from a person they never knew and perhaps never heard of, therefore, it seems but proper they should be informed that the bequest is made through compassion for their misfortunes, and in return for the kindness shown me by their father when I was a boy; and it may be as well that Miss Amelia Morris should be informed that it was I who sent some money to her and her younger sister, under the name of her 'father's friend,' a few years ago." Mr. Ward also devised $100,000 to the National Soldier's Home, in State bonds. He also gives $100,000 in railroad and Southern city shares to the various soldiers' orphans asylums in the United States.

A musical composer of Paris was obliged recently, in the hurry of his departure, to leave the unfinished score of a composition behind. When the war was over, he returned with intense anxiety for the fate of his precious manuscript. Only one wall of his house was standing, but high up in its side could be seen the cupboard, with its key still projecting from the lock, in which was deposited the valuable papers. A ladder was procured, the impatient composer ascended, and took out his treasure safe and sound. What was his astonishment to find it not only complete but completed, the composition brought to a happy close, with a brief note of explanation, signed "Koennemann, musician-in-chief of the Twenty-second line regiment."

Lord Shaftesbury has called the attention of Parliament to the condition of the children employed in English brickyards, and wishes to bring them under the protection of the Factory acts. According to those acts no child under eight years may be employed in an handicraft, no child under thirteen years may be employed for more than six and a half hours a day, and no one under eighteen years, nor any woman, may be employed for more than twelve hours a day. The brickyards, however, have hitherto been exempt from these provisions, and the situation and treatment of the young employees is hard and oppressive in the extreme. About 30,000 children, varying in age from three and a half to seventeen, are engaged to toil for fourteen and sixteen hours a day, carrying on their heads lumps of clay weighing forty pounds. Lord Shaftsbury mentioned, among other cases, a child eight years old, who carried forty-three pounds weight of clay on his head an average distance of fifteen miles daily, and worked seventy-three hours a week. Not only are the physical results bad, but the moral atmosphere is even worse. The motion of Lord Shaftsbury was warmly supported by the Bishop of London, and there is a reasonable prospect that the desired result will be attained.

Lake Michigan Silver Mine.

It was the property of the Montreal Mining Company, which owned seventeen thousand acres near this point and at other points along the northern shore. This company has spent $700,000 in attempts to develop their copper mines. When the company was well nigh discouraged, having failed to see a single dollar in return for their immense outlay and many years of waiting, a gentleman in their employ discovered the silver ore in this Silver Island, and asked the company for $40,000 to work the mine. Supposing it would only fail as all their former efforts had failed, they would not grant the money. So the discoverer applied to Captain Ward and other American capitalists, who, believing in the project, formed a company, and, last summer, bought the seventeen thousand acres from the Canadian company for the sum of $235,000. They went immediately to work on Silver Island, and before winter set in they had taken out $100,000 worth of ore, which they had turned into silver bars and deposited in bank. Up to this time they have taken out this summer, with the labor of ten or twelve men, ore to the amount of $600,000. Smelting works are being put in operation at Wyandotte, near Detroit, and Captain Ward expects that within a few weeks they will be reducing in those works and taking out bars of pure silver at the rate of $20,000 to $25,000 per day. This is supposed to be the richest silver mine in the world. Captain Ward owns one quarter of the stock of the company, and says it is the "biggist thing" he has ever taken hold of. No stock in the company is for sale, but the last that changed hands was sold for thirty-three times as much as it cost a little over one year ago.

The rock where we were landed has been surrounded by a crib-work something like two hundred feet square, on which are the buildings and machinery for working the mine. The opening of the mine into which we descended is only fifty feet deep, and extends about seventy-five feet from the opening. The walls are as hard as granite, and glisten everywhere with silver. The ore yields from $1,500 to $4,500 to the ten.

ART AND NATURE.

I entered a ducal palace,—
A palace stately and old;
Its vast saloons were glowing
With marble, and rich with gold.

On the tables, in tender mosaic,
Were marvelous fruits and flowers;
On the walls were Poussin's landscapes,
With their sunshine and shaded bowers.

And in the vase before me,
Were roses white and red;
I stooped to welcome their fragrance,
But found them waxen and dead.

Then forth from the lofty window,
I stepped into living green;
Where the stone-pines stood around me,
With flowery shrubs between.

And I said, "Take the costly splendor,—
Take the wonderful triumphs of art;
But give me living Nature,
Which speaks to my soul and heart.

"These works of man are noble,
In each fair Italian town;
But God's are wherever the sun goes up,
Or the shades of night come down."

Let wise men, on the anvils
Of study, fashion out truth;
But religion is sent to each humble soul,
With its word for age and youth.

God comes in silent blessings,
Like dew and rain from above,
In whatever place a pure heart longs
For goodness and light and love.
—*James Freeman Clarke in Old and New.*

THE MURDEROUS ATTACK.

The Injuries Inflicted by a Jealous Husband upon His Wife Result Fatally—An Information for Murder Made by the Chief of Police—The Prisoner Committed for Trial—Coroner's Inquest.

In yesterday's COMMERCIAL we gave the particulars of the fatal injuries received by Mrs. Hulda Alexander, a colored woman, on Tuesday evening, at the hands of her husband, who struck her on the head twice with a boulder. The affair occurred at the residence of Captain Marthens, No. 288 Rebecca street. The unfortunate woman was picked up in an unconscious state, in which condition she remained until yesterday morning about eight o'clock, when death ensued.

Intelligence of the death of the woman was immediately conveyed to the Mayor's office, and the prisoner also informed of the result of his Tuesday's work. When he learned of the death of his wife he was greatly affected, and gave vent to his feelings in loud lamentations. He freely acknowledged that he committed the deed, but called upon God to witness that he had no intention of killing her at the time. He would pace backwards and forwards in the cell for a few moments, and then would drop suddenly upon his knees and pray in the most excited manner to be forgiven for the terrible crime he had committed. If any person addressed him he would answer, but said he did not feel like conversing with any person. Towards noon he became so excited that it was feared he would commit suicide, when he was handcuffed, and every precaution taken to prevent him consummating his purpose.

Coroner West was notified of the death of Mrs. Alexander, and proceed to the residence of Capt. Marthens where the deceased was employed, to hold an inquest. The following testimony was elicited:

Lucy Dunlap, colored, sworn—I reside in Allegheny; was in company with deceased yesterday at the Mayor's office; saw the deceased start from the Mayor's office; I went with her down Rebecca street towards home; Wm. Alexander, the accused, came down the street ahead of us; he stopped in front of us on Rebecca street; he then came up to us and said to her, "You got the police to arrest me did you; she said "no;" she asked him if he had got his clothes; he then drew his arm from behind his back and struck her in the head with a stone which he held in his hand; it was between two and three o'clock in the afternoon when it occurred; after he knocked her down he struck her two or three times; he then ran down the street; the deceased was then carried into the house of Mr. Marthens; do not think the man was intoxicated.

Wm. Bedell, sworn—Live on Rebecca street; saw the woman lying on the street; supposed her to be dead; saw the man run down the street, and I ran after him; I caught him on Allegheny avenue; did not think the man was intoxicated; did not see him strike deceased; heard some one cry "murder;" am not acquainted with either the deceased or the accused.

Dr. P. W. Herron, the attending physician, was next sworn, but he stated that he was unable to testify as to the cause of death until he held a *post mortem* examination. The Coroner then decided to adjourn the inquest until five o'clock, and directed Dr. Herron to make the examination.

At six o'clock the inquest was continued at the Mayor's office. Two witnesses were examined.

John Orr, sworn—Reside at 293 Rebecca street, a few doors from the house where the assault took place; I was engaged at the time in front of my house, and my attention was attracted to an alley near Captain Marthens's by a disturbance, when I saw the colored man strike his wife on the head with a stone; she fell and never moved; after she had fallen he struck her again on the head with the same stone, and to increase the blow held the stone in both hands; he then ran, and I after him; I ran a long distance, and then saw Mr. Reno a short distance ahead of him, and then he ran and caught him; he was caught at the corner of Ridge and Allegheny avenues; I have known the colored man very well for years by sight, but never knew his name; I did not see the deceased until late in the evening; I was within a hundred yards when he struck her the first time; I then ran towards him; a man was passing with a wagon at the time; the name of the man driving the wagon was Wm. Crawford, who is employed as driver for the La Belle Steel Works; the prisoner was now brought from his cell and identified by the witness.

Dr. P. W. Herron, sworn—I have made a *post mortem* examination of the body; I found about one inch above and two inches back of the left ear a lacerated wound about two inches in length; on the right side of the ear a contused wound about the same distance; I found no fracture whatever of the skull, but an effusion of blood produced by concussion of the brain; this effusion was on both sides correspondingly to the external wound in the skull, either of which would have been sufficient to produce death; I am of the opinion that she died from the injuries received on the head.

This closed the testimony, and the jury, after a brief consultation, returned a verdict that the deceased came to her death from injuries received at the hands of her husband.

Chief Clark, upon learning the death of Mrs. Alexander, preferred a charge of murder against her husband. Mr. Alexander had a hearing last evening before the Mayor, and after the examination of only one witness—John Orr, he was committed for trial. Mr. Orr's testimony at the hearing was the same in substance as he made before the Coroner's jury.

BOLD ROBBERY.

At His Old Pranks Again—James Sims Enters a Store, Chokes the Proprietor, and Robs Him of a Diamond Pin.

James Sims, a well known character in this vicinity, was arrested by Lieut. Hague, of the Mayor's police, about half past five o'clock yesterday morning, on Virgin alley, for entering the shoe store of D. Carter, No. 47 Fifth avenue, and robbing the proprietor of a diamond pin worth four hundred dollars.

Sims was taken to the lock-up, where he was searched by Lieut. Hague, but the pin was not found. Mr. Carter soon after presented himself at the watch house and stated that he was sleeping on a cot in the rear part of the store. Shortly after five o'clock he was suddenly awakened by a choking sensation, and found a man standing by the cot, with one hand clenching his throat. He recognized Sims, when the latter said, "If you make any noise I'll kill you!" The thief wrenched the diamond pin from his shirt bosom, and then dealt him a murderous blow on the left side of the forehead. The weapon inflicted an ugly looking wound, and narrowly escaped being a fatal one.

About three quarters of an hour after the arrest officer George Johnson and a brother of Sims visited the office, with the pin, having obtained it from the party to whom Sims passed it when he ran out of the shoe store. It is not known how an entrance was effected, as the back windows were open and the front door forced open also.

Mr. Carter made an information charging Sims with entering a store with intent to commit a felony, with felonious assault and battery, and with robbery from the person, which will admit of three distinct indictments against the defendant, but he waived a hearing and was committed for trial.

Mr. Carter states that after Sims had been arrested, officer Johnson came to him and asked what the pin was worth. He told him that he valued it at four hundred dollars, and that he would give one hundred for its recovery. Johnson asked then if the pin was returned for that sum would he agree to let the matter drop, and he (Carter) foolishly consented to the arrangement. He repented of the bargain, however, and made the information as stated. Mayor Brush immediately sent word to the Captain of the police to notify Johnson to report to him, but at last accounts the only tidings received of him was to the effect that he was drunk and somewhere about the city. He will likely be brought in this evening. It is fair to presume he will be an officer no longer.

FATAL ACCIDENT.

An Unknown Man Killed Near Glenwood.

About half-past nine o'clock yesterday morning an unknown man was killed near Glenwood, on the Connellsville Railroad. It seems that a special train, drawn by engine 15, was conveying a pic-nic party to City Farm, and just as the engine rounded the sharp curve, a little beyond Glenwood, the engineer, Mr. Stine, discovered a man walking upon the track, about one hundred yards in advance. The engine was backing or running reversed, the tender being forward, and as soon as the man was discovered, the alarm was sounded. No heed was paid to it, however, and the engineer then gave a succession of short, sharp whistles, but still the man kept on the track. He was walking close to the right hand side, and just as the train reached him he turned partially around, but too late to get out of the way, and was truck by the tender, knocked down and one of his legs cut off. The train was checked immediately, and the engineer, on going back, found him in a ditch quite dead. He was in his shirt sleeves, and carried on his arm a black coat and upon his shoulder a large bundle. He was brought to the city on the Cincinnati express, which arrived at noon, and taken to Aiken's undertaking establishment, and an inquest was subsequently held by the Coroner. Mr. Stone, the engineer of 15, a very careful and competent gentleman, states that he was running at the rate of twenty miles an hour, but that he gave ample warning for any sane man to get out of the way. The passengers bear out the statement, and hence no blame can attach to that official. He is apparently about seventy years of age. His name was Manass, and a son of Mr. Patterson, Superintendent of City Farm, recognized him as an escaped inmate from that institution. The jury after hearing the evidence returned a verdict of accidental death.

THE LICENSE BOARD.

Trasfers Granted—Revocations Asked.

The Board met yesterday morning, present Messrs. Dilworth and Robb. The following business was transacted:

LICENSE GRANTED.

Edward McGarr, of the Fifth ward, who had beeu refused a tavern license on a former hearing, was granted an eating house license.

TRANSFERS ALLOWED.

Neal Blaney to James S. Routh. Fred. Albright to Charles Schultz. Martin Freudenrich to Henry Gretter.

APPLICATIONS FOR REVOCATION.

Mary Goligby and Patrick Donnelly, of Ormsby borough, were before the Board on a rule to show cause why their licenses should not be revoked for selling liquor on Sunday. Officer McCoy, borough constable, testified that all the information he had was from hearsay. He had subpœned other witnesses, but they refused to attend. The rule was therefore dismissed for want of sufficient evidence.

Board adjourned to meet on Monday, September 11th.

Foreign Crop Prospect.

According to private advices, the present indications are that the incoming wheat crop of the United Kingdom will be under an average, but it is too early, positively, to determine this. Advices to-day, by cable, are that the weather is fine and favorable for the crops. Early in July the weather was unfavorable for growing crops, with the exception of the root crops, peas and beans. There are unfavorable reports of the hay, oats, barley and wheat crops. Ere the close of July the temperature was low, and the weather rainy and boisterous, with west and southwest winds, causing in some localities hoarfrost. Late harvests are, as a general rule, more dangerous to the crops than early ones, from the longer exposure to casualties.

Advices from Germany show favorable weather for the crops, but some districts suffered from storms, inundation and low temperature about July 10th, including Austra, Hungary, Bohemia, Bavaria, Saxony, Thuringia, Westphalia, Hanover and Brunswick. If favorable weather prevails till the crops are gathered the yield will be a moderate average.

From West Prussia, Russia and Poland reports are favorable for the crops, but all accounts agree that the harvest will be a late one.

Mrs. E. M. Stanton now resides in a commodious dwelling at Germantown, in the environs of Philadelphia, and her income from the Stanton fund is about $7,000 a year. Mr. Stanton did not leave his family anything, and, except for the manhood of his Northern countrymen, his wife's stepson would have had to assume the maintenance of the children.

THE LION OF CAPE MAY.

A Wonderful Pig—The Baltimore Bar Non-Plussed—How About the Darwinian Theory.

The Grand Duke Alexis not having yet reached our shores, and Thakambau, King of the Cannibal Islands, being unavoidably detained at home by a little piece of roasting business, our watering places languish for want of attractions. At Cape May, however, is a genuine sensation, over which everybody, the ladies especially, are delighted. It is an educated pig, and he seems to be the biggest lion of the place. Crowds of the most intelligent men of the country, including judges, lawyers, clergymen and literary men, are represented as daily interviewing him, and plying him with questions in mathematics, arithmetic, history and cards, every test failing to trip him, or to establish the existence of any trick on the part of his exhibitor. A few days ago a number of the most distinguised members of the Baltimore bar interviewed him and tried his intelligence in a variety of ways, winding up by playing with him a number of games of euchre, in all of which the hog was completely victorious. It is not often that applicants for admission to the Baltimore bar are subjected to so severe an ordeal. The euchre business settled the Baltimoreans. Even supposing that, in the mere elementary branches of knowledge, such as history and mathematics, there may have been collusion between the hog and his master, his easy defeat of the euchre experts proves him possessed of uncommon intellectual powers, the bar of Baltimore being famous throughout the country for its profound acquaintance with the mysteries of that difficult and abstruse science. Whatever questions are put to him he is said to answer correctly. A watch watch being held to his eye he immediately picked up in his mouth cards arranged along the front of the platform, from one to naught, to represent the hour and the exact number of minutes. This qualification supplies a great want of the Democratic party, and we advise the managers of that concern to make instant overtures for the purchase of "Wicked Ben," (by which name he is called,) that they may no longer remain in ignorance of the time of day. On being requested to give the interest for nine months on $777, he promptly picked up the figures representing the correct answer, which shows that he would be a good hand to root out the fraudulent accounts of Tammany and other similar organizations. A number of visitors having written their names on cards and arranged them along the front of the platform—the exibitor meanwhile standing back too far to see the writing—he picked them up in the order called for without making a single mistake. Cards bearing the names of Washington, Lincoln, Grant and other historic men, were selected in the same manner. In view of the hopeless diversity of preference respecting the Democratic Presidential nominee, we call upon the National Executive Committee of that organization to entrust the selection to "Wicked Ben," and nominate the person whom he designates. Who knows, indeed, but that "Wicked Ben" might turn out to be the salvation of that party, should it secure his services? Clearly "Old Harry" has not helped it greatly, thus far, and it seems certain that unless its ignorance receive a speedy and liberal infusion of intelligence from some source or other, its case is a hopeless one. In the absence of any other competent leader why not try "Old Ben?"

QUEER FREAKS OF ANIMALS AND FOWLS.

A Hen Adopts a Litter of Kittens, Despite the Remonstrances of Mother Tabby—A Disconsolate Cat Takes into Her Family a Young Rabbit—A Turkey Gobler Raises a Brood of Guniea Fowls—A Musical Dog.

We find in our exchanges very often accounts of strange freaks of animals and fowls. Those given below which come to us well authenticated, will be read with interest. The first is told by the Dayton, O., *Journal*, as follows:

An elderly hen, which had presided in solitary dignity for the past season in the yard of Dr. Geiger, on Jefferson street, determined to enter upon the condition of "hatching." She prepared a comfortable nest in an out-of-the-way recess, although there were no eggs upon which to try her maternal patience. Finally a member of the family, taking pity on the old "cluck," placed a couble of eggs in her nest, and with this scant stock in trade she proceeded to "set." The old hen scorned the conventional rules in such cases, leaving the nest half-a-dozen times a day, and she was especially attentive to the least movement about the kitchen which promised food, and never failed to be around when the contents of the table-spread were shaken out in her vicinity. Indeed, so frequently did the subject of our brief sketch leave her nest, and remain so long away that a canine matron, with a trio of kittens, concluded that she would occupy the oozy depository, and she accordingly toted her progeny to the nest. The next morning bright and early, Mrs. Hen found that she was not alone in her glory. The kittens were well enough, but she fought tabby away, and took charge of her family; and the kittens seemed pleased with the change. When her food was brought to her she took especial pains to call her foster children, and devoting to them all the little attentions which an old "cluck" devotes to her progeny, she tried to induce them to eat. Tabby watches her opportunity, and when "old Speckie" goes away in search of food, or to take a promenade through the yard, she acts the part of commissary to her kittens; and she quickly retires from the field the moment "Old Speckie" makes her appearance. And this strange condition of affairs has been kept up for several days, the old hen remaining "cock of the walk," fighting tabby away from her nest, refusing to be interfered with, and taking good care of the kittens, and her pair of eggs—which are probably further from maturity than when put in the nest. The kittens seem to think it fine sport; how they will view it when they get their eyes open remains to be seen.

This is from the Bloomsburg, Pa., *Republican:* A cat belonging to Mr. Moore Creveling had a litter of kittens, one of which died. The disconsolate cat went out into a neighboring field where she found a young rabbit, and compelled it to accompany her home. She adopted the rabbit in lieu of her lost kitten, and is now rearing it with the rest of her family, being apparently much attached to it.

The Lancaster, Pa., *Leader* is responsible for the following: Mrs. Susan Pierce of Kennett township, is the owner of a very officious and important young turkey, which was hatched during the past spring. During this month it has formed the acquaintance of a brood of young guineas, and by some art best known to his turkeyship, he has succeeded in winning them entirely from their mother, and now has entire control of them, by day and by night.

The following is a vagabond item, for the truth of which we cannot vouch: Out west they tell a story of a dog who was greatly interested in music. He attended a singing school, and was subsequently found in the back yard with a music book in front of him, beating time with his tail on a tin pan, and howling "Old Hundred."

REMARKABLE PHENOMENON.

The Loudest Rapping on Record.

The Troy *Whig* tells the following strange story: In the northern suburb of this city, a little below the Bull's Head Hotel, on the banks of the Hudson, stands a beautiful little white cottage, owned and occupied by a man named Pierre, by trade a machinist. His wife, who from birth has been of an extremely nervous organization, has lately fallen sick, the result, it is supposed, of over-exertion and excitement. She complains of pains in the region of the stomach, but her attending physician can discover no inflammation or other marked symptoms of any special disease.

She is, as far as can be ascertained by diagnosis, in good health, yet she lies helpless upon a bed, and is hardly able to lift her hand. Most of the time she lies in a sort of trance, and seems to be unconscious. Some days ago, as she continued to grow weak, while she was in her trance state, a remarkable series of sharp sounds, as of raps, were heard in the room. These were repeated much to the consternation of her attendants, who did not know what to do.

These circumstances were narrated to her husband, who immediately connected them with spiritual manifestations, of which he is a very decided unbeliever. In no very amiable mood he entered the room, after hearing the report, and, seating himself in a chair, called on the spirits in the most emphatic language to proceed with their humbug. The spirits, nothing loth, accepted the challenge, and gave a series of percussive manifestations that had the effect to silence his impetuous demands and convince him that "something was to pay." In order to test the case, and as the invalid appeared to be in no immediate danger, the attending physician consented that a spiritualist medium should be called upon. A medium of this city was accordingly introduced into the room of the invalid, but, although the raps were repeated, no result could be arrived at except the medium was of the opinion, from the raps given in response to questions, that the spirits, if these rather uncertain and irresponsible beings were the cause of the disturbances, were anxious to communicate with the husband. Mr. Pierre, however, has been unable to receive any intelligible information from the raps. Meantime the disturbing noises have continued, and the neighborhood is very much excited at the strange proceedings.

Mrs. Pierre is, at this writing, improving in health, at least she appears to rest more and remain conscious for longer periods, but the exciting phenomena continue. The "raps" are loud and sharp, and can be heard at the distance of half a block. They are not heard when strangers are in the room, but when persons are in position where they can see into the room and are not observed, although none but the sick woman is in the room, the raps sometimes occur, and at such times no movement of the patient can be observed. The case is very remarkable, and when taken in connection with the fact of the strangeness of the woman's condition and the entire absence of any distinct symptom of disease, it affords food for the most entertaining speculation.

ANOTHER POISONING SENSATION.

A Rich Old Man Said to Have Been Put Out of the Way by His Young Wife.

Much excitement exists, caused by recent disclosures inducing the belief of murder in high life, in Madison county, Ohio. Peter Poffenbarger, worth $750,000, said to be the richest man in Madison county, died four years since, leaving the bulk of his property to his young wife, the balance to her in trust for two children. When married he was seventy-six years old, and his wife quite young. Before his death a man from New York, a reporter for the *Tribune*, name not known, was at Poffenbarger's house, and there was talk of improper intimacy with Mrs. Poffenbarger, whose character when married was not good. The husband died four years since, and shortly after Mrs. Poffenbarger married the *Tribune* reporter, moved to New York, where her second husband commenced the banking business. The haste of the wife to marry a second time caused the belief that the children left by Poffenbarger were not his, that undue influences were used to get Poffenbarger to will all his fortune so that his wife could control it. These circumstances created strong suspicions that Poffenbarger was poisoned.

Two months since the Coroner of Madison county exhumed the body and sent the contents of the stomach to Professor Wormly to be analyzed. Because Wormly saw no chance of pay for his trouble, he neglected to apply the tests, but still retained the stomach. The second husband heard of the body being exhumed, came to Columbus and tried to get possession of the stomach, alternately begging and threatening, but Wormly refused to give it up.

A few days since the Coroner of Madison county secured Wormly's fees to be paid, and the stomach was analyzed and found to contain arsenic in large quantities. From the lapse of time it is thought the parties in New York had their suspicions allayed, and application was made on Saturday for a requisition on the Governor of New York for the person of the late wife of Poffenbarger, and efforts were made to get a Cincinnati detective to go to New York, but for some reason it failed.

The affair becoming noised about, a woman in Madison county, an intimate friend of the accused, left suddenly for New York city on Monday. It is supposed that, afraid to trust the telegraph, she went to warn the parties there of impending danger.

The New York police have been telegraphed, and an officer, armed with a requisition, left on Monday night to make the arrest.

The New Fee Bill.

The first return under the new fee bill was made yesterday, to Controller Lambert, the official being Coroner West. Under the fee bill he is allowed a salary of $2,000 per annum, or $166 66 per month. He returned for the month of July, eighteen inquests held, the fees for which amounted to $179 05. This is, as it were, earned for the county; and, on his making proper return a warrant is issued for the amount of his salary, the difference between the amount returned and the salary remaining in the treasury. The county is not likely to realize much from this office, nor was it expected that it would. The officers are not required to make return until the first Monday of the month, but the Coroner was under the impression that he had to return on the first day of the month. The other officers will probably not make return until next Monday, when the public will have some insight into their operations.

TURNER, THE ESCAPED FORGER.

His Capture Near Titusville—Full Account of the Chase.

As was promised by the United States District Attorney, H. B. Swoope, Esq., and his efficient detectives, Joseph K. Turner, the escaped pension paper forger, sentenced to fourteen years in the Western Penitentiary, has been recaptured, the scene where he was retaken being at the Diamond, about nine miles from Titusville, Plum township, Venango county, and the time, late on Monday night.

ON HIS TRAVELS.

Before proceeding to narrate the circumstances we give the following correspondence from a gentleman in Andover, Ohio, under date of yesterday:

"Turner is on the wing. On last Saturday he took breakfast at Cotton's, near Hartstown, Pa.; laid around in the vicinity until nearly night; hired a man to take him to Meadville, claiming that he was after a horse thief. He was to give the man four dollars. When he got near Meadville he said he wanted to stop to see a man a few minutes, and got out of the carriage. The man waited for Turner to return, but Turner forgot to do so. He also forgot to pay the man for the ride. Turner has changed his clothing since. He has now on a linen coat. Those who have seen him, report him as free from any marks or bruises about his face. It is thought he is making for Titusville."

It will be seen from what follows that our correspondent was very nearly correct, and that Turner did instantly retrace his steps to Titusville.

HOW HE GOT RID OF THE HANDCUFFS.

Officer Thomas Gillespie, one of the special officers sent out by District Attorney Swoope, states that Turner got rid of his handcuffs at Orangeville, Ohio, in the following manner: Having entered a blacksmith shop, where he found a file, he placed the same in the vice, screwed it tight enough to hold it in place, and by rubbing the cuffs against it soon relieved himself of the bracelets. From here he went westward, but was soon identified and tracked to Meadville, which place he reached Sunday night. He then started across the country for Titusville, and reached the Diamond Monday afternoon. He was closely watched until about nine o'clock P. M., when assistance arriving from Titusville the arrest was made, and at two o'clock yesterday morning the officers reached Titusville with their prisoner.

FURTHER PARTICULARS.

The Titusville *Herald* of yesterday, referring to the recapture, says: "While the officers were in the tavern arranging their plans, a horse and buggy, rapidly driven, was heard passing the house. Officer Snyder rushed out, and suspecting the situation, seized the horse by the bridle and turned him into the ditch, the buggy was overturned, and its inmates, Hayward, Bodine and Turner, were thrown out. Officer Snyder at once seized Turner and made him prisoner. He was then ironed by the officers and brought to town, and taken to the Abbott House, where he remained in charge of the officers during the night.

"Turner was identified at Cherry Valley, Ohio, by Elmer F. Williams and J. S. Carmichael, both of whom followed him to the place where he was finally captured.

"It appears Turner was not seriously hurt by his leap from the car window. His face was somewhat scratched and he walks a little lame. The story of the detectives is that he arrived at Cherry Valley on Friday. This is sixteen miles from Linesville, a short distance beyond the State line. He stopped at the hotel kept by Mr. Williams, and two detectives from Pittsburgh passed through the town making inquiry for the fugitive, but he kept away from the hotel during their stay, and returned in the evening. He there employed a young man to take him to Andover. Williams and Carmichael suspected him and sent information to the detectives, but they did not reach Cherry Valley till night. A vigorous search then commenced, the detectives as well as Williams and Carmichael, engaging in the pursuit. At Andover nothing could be learned, but Williams and Carmichael came on to Espyville, and there ascertained that a man answering the description of Turner had taken supper. The men proceeded to Meadville, but, hearing nothing, returned again over the same route, and learned that Turner had been seen on the road, bound for Meadville, and occasionally asking for a ride. On Sunday they made a fruitless search at Meadville. On Monday they started on the road again, and, on reaching ex-Commissioner Warner's house, in Mead township, were informed that he had taken up Turner on the road and left him at the house of a neighbor, where he stayed all night. The pursuers then followed him closely, hearing of him at different points on the road, as inquiring where 'Squire Proper lived. Proper lives at the Diamond, and on reaching there yesterday afternoon Carmichael and Williams separated, the former proceeding to Proper's house.

"On entering he informed Proper that he (Williams) was a friend of Turner's, and as the officers were after him, he wished to communicate with him at once. Proper was at first very uncommunicative, but finally informed Williams that if he was really Turner's friend, he might give him some important information.

"Williams reassured him, and Proper then left the house, but shortly afterward returned, saying that it was impossible to tell where Turner was. Williams then left the house and met Carmichael on the road, and it was agreed that the latter should proceed to Titusville for assistance, and the former should remain to watch Proper's house. Proper had, however, left the house and driven off alone in his own conveyance. As it afterwards transpired he came to Titusville to notify Turner's friends, for just as Carmichael reached town on foot he met Hayward, Bodine and another man driving out rapidly toward the Diamond. The remainder of the story has already been told. The officers were satisfied with securing Turner, and made no effort to arrest his companions.

"Turner, on reaching the hotel, appeared quite careworn and dejected, and excited the sincere commiseration of all who had been drawn together on hearing of his capture."

THE PRISONER TO ARRIVE HERE THIS MORNING.

A dispatch from United States Marshal Murdoch, who went to Titusville yesterday, was received last evening, stating that he would arrive here this morning at 6:20 o'clock with the prisoner, Turner, and the young man Hayward, arrested for assisting the culprit to escape. The former will be lodged in the penitentiary and the latter committed to jail for trial.

We cannot close without giving the proper credit to officer Thomas Gillespie, who, having been put upon the trail, never relinquished the search but pressed eagerly on until finally his efforts were crowned with the success of recapture. We might also mention that when the officer first called at Williams's hotel he was informed Turner was not there, and that after he was gone, Williams and another officer procured a buggy, went after the detective, and took him back, telling him that Turner had been about there. Many other little incidents connected with the chase might be related, but now that he has been recaptured we think the above will suffice.

ARRIVAL OF TURNER.

He is Sent to the Penitentiary—Howard Committed to Jail in Default of $3,000.

Joseph R. Turner, recently convicted in the United States Court at Erie, of forgery and sentenced to the Penitentiary for a term of fourteen years, and who escaped from the officers on the way to this city, but was subsequently captured, an account of which we published in detail yesterday, arrived in the city yesterday morning, Marshall Murdock having charge of him. The Marshall and officer Pender, who left the city for Titusville Monday, for the purpose of conducting Turner and Howard, who was arrested and held to answer for attempting to aid Turner to escape in the sum of $3,000, and in default was committed, and met the prisoner *en route* for this city at Oil City, in charge of the Titusville officer, when Turner and Howard were transferred to their care. On the way down Turner conversed freely, and expressed himself sorry for having attempted to escape. The story he tells of his adventures while free is corroborative of that already published. The handcuffs were removed from his arms by a farmer's son, near Orangeville, who had a set of blacksmith's tools. On his arrival here a great crowd was found waiting at the Union Depot, but the two prisoners were hurried into a carriage and taken to the jail before the majority of those waiting had discovered their presence in the city. After enjoying a hearty breakfast he was taken to the penitentiary.

THE CHAMPION EATER OF THE WORLD.

Some Account of a Los Angeles Gourmand—Thinks Nothing of Eating a Whole Ham for Lunch—Thirty Cups of Tea not Worth Mentioning—Thirty-four Pounds of Fat a Meal when in Average Health.

[From the Los Angeles Star, June 14.]

A gourmand, perhaps the greatest, if not one of the most remarkable eaters that ever lived, is at present residing in Los Angeles, in the person of Herman Schmeider, a native of the Grand Duchy of Monaco, a principality in the south of Europe, and not containing within its confines more than 16,000 acres, within which territory the individual in question was born in 1813, of German father and Greek mother. Shortly after his birth he evinced one of the most voracious dispositions. At the age of three years he could masticate the coarse dried beef of his native country with the apparent ease of an adult. His voraciousness seemed to increase rather than diminish with years, and nothing seemed to appease his gluttony. On arriving at the age of nineteen years, through the munificence of the Grand Duke, his case was brought before the College of Savants, where a daily examination of his case was had for eight consecutive days. The labor proved fruitless; his case baffled the science and skill of the most noted and eminent of Maraco's medical faculty. At the age of twenty he was taken into the service of the Grand Duke and trained to a course of plain diet, such as parched corn, marenail (a fish caught in the Mediterranean,) on which, for a time, he seemed to thrive, but afterward declined rapidly, and became so emaciated that his physician ordered a restoration of his former diet. In a short time he again assumed his former appearance, and with it his alimentary powers increased. His case now attracted medical men from far and near; a diligent study and inquiry was made, but without avail, and his case was finally abandoned as hopeless. All agreed that his unnatural appetite would not shorten his days, but, nevertheless, would prove a source of continual illness to him during his life, a fact which has been fully verified. At the age of twenty-five years he was dispatched, with a number of troops, as one of the Grand Duke's purchased quota to the Hospedar of Roumania. He remained with his last master but long enough to effect an escape, which he succeeded in doing after serving nearly two years against the marauding Magyars, who at the time, made continual incursions into the prince's territory. His means of escape was accomplished in the dress of a Turkish trader, by which he succeeded in arriving in safety at the Austrian port of Trieste. Here he remained but long enough to secure a passage to New York, at which port he arrived after a voyage of forty days. His first exploit, on arriving in America, was to wager that he could eat a whole ham, one pound of candles, one and a half pounds of biscuit, and drink thirty cups of tea, all in one day. His advertisement attracted the attention of the notorious Kit Barns (lately deceased), who duly installed the remarkable individual as an addition to the noted canine attraction of his place. Kit's first effort on acquiring his charge was to undertake a more vigorous system of training, whereby he could test the capacity of the remarkable man's stomach, which was accomplished by eating an amount fabulous to contemplate, and which in quantity surpassed his former greatest efforts. His case finally attracted the attention of the New York police, by whom he was arrested as a nuisance, and, on being convicted, was sentenced by Judge Barnard to six months imprisonment on Blackwell's Island. On his term expiring he mingled again in the world; was in a short time lost sight of, until last week, when he made his appearance in a restaurant on New-Commercial street, in this city, where he ate for nearly two hours, to the disgust of the proprietor; and on retiring proffered twenty-five cents in payment, which the saloon keeper looked on as only one-tenth the cost of the material. His greatest effort was the consumption of thirty-four pounds weight avoirdupois of what was nearly all oleaginous matter, such as pork-fat, train oil, tallow candles, etc. He may be justly considered one of the most remarkable men that ever lived, and will ere long, no doubt, attract the attention of our eminent medical men; without doubt he may justly be styled the most remarkable gourmand of history.

A MINNESOTA letter says: From every part of the State come the most favorable reports of the crops. Wheat, in some localities, will be short, but the yield is good everywhere. Estimates of the coming harvest, made with great care at the office of the Commissioner of Statistics, place the total wheat crop between nineteen and twenty millions. The yield of corn will be larger by one-sixth than in any previous year. The prospect for a better price for grain seems to be well founded. Heretofore all exported grain was compelled to seek an outlet in winter. This year there will be two, and perhaps four. Grain will be shipped *via* Duluth, from a very large territory, until Lake Superior freezes.

A WRITER describing the Lake Superior silver mines, about which so much has been printed of late, says: "We expected to see a small island, and small indeed it is, being only a rock, less than 200 feet of surface showing above the water, the highest point often washed by the waves. The mine is simply a well, some sixty feet deep, enlarged to a small chamber at the bottom. Round this little point, insignificant yesterday, now centers the eager attention of the mining world. Silver ore, paying $1,000 per ton, is being thrown out of this well at the rate of ten tons per day, and the vein is said to be the richest ever opened."

WASHINGTON.

New Commissioner of Internal Revenue to be Appointed.

Mr. Brunot's Commission as Head of the Indian Bureau Made Out—The President Outwits the Office-Hunters—Republican Victory in North Carolina Probable—New Phase of the Labor Movement—The Geneva Commissionership—Charles Francis Adams the Man, &c., &c.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1871.

The Office Seekers Outwitted.

The arrival of the President took every one by surprise this morning, and was not generally known in the city till noon. So quietly had the preparations for a cabinet meeting been made that members of Congress, after visiting the departments on business, left on the evening train with the expectation of finding the President at Long Branch. As a consequence, the usual rush of office-seekers and others with business at the White House was entirely avoided to-day, and the President will leave again for the sea shore to-night.

A New Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

After consideration of Treasury matters, the change in the Commissioner of Internal Revenue was agreed on, and it will be made in a few days.

Commissioner of Indian Affairs Brunot.

The commission of Felix R. Brunot, of Pittsburgh, as Commissioner of Indian Affairs, was made out. This appointment secures entire harmony between the Board of Indian Commissioners and the Indian Bureau. Mr. Brunot his traveled extensively in the several superintendencies, and is fully in accord with the President's peace policy, and all here except the hangers-on of the old Indian ring are well pleased with the selection made.

The Chances in North Carolina.

Information from various parts of North Carolina leads Republicans from that State now here to expect a very close vote on the question of calling a Convention. A number of leading Democrats, who were brought here as witnesses by the Ku-Klux Committee, say that they do not consider their chances of carrying the State good. The greatest fear of the Republicans is that the party will not poll a full vote. Akerman's speech, expressing the opinion that the whole movement for a convention was revolutionary, and could not but be so considered by the Executive, has had a depressing effect upon all reasonable Democrats.

The Labor Movement

Has assumed a new form in this District, and is directing itself energetically against the contract system on public works. Workmen are waiting on Governor Cooke from the city and country, asking him to abandon the contract system, and have labor for the Territory done by days' work.

The Washington Scheutzenfest,

Now in progress, is one of the most successful festivals of the kind held for many years. The target for rifle-shooting this year is an immense carved eagle, with thirteen portions indicated as separate targets. It is mounted on a pole forty feet high, and the marksmen were placed at a distance of two hundred yards.

The Geneva Commissionership.

While no positive appointment of Commissioner to the Geneva Conference was made to-day, discussion of the subject had in the Cabinet indicates the selection of Charles Francis Adams, in case it is found he will accept.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1871.

Kentucky War Claim Not to be Paid.

Secretary Boutwell to-day decided not to pay the war claim of Kentucky, basing his decision mainly upon a clause in one of the rules regulating former payments, framed by Mr. Chase when Secretary. This rule forbids payment unless the troops were actually mustered into the service of the United States. Adjutant General Hewitt, of Kentucky, submitted the case of the State. He claimed that the reference of the Comptroller to the Secretary of War states as the only question remaining to be determined, whether the troops in question were actively employed in the service of the States under proper or legal authority. The Secretary of War, with the concurrence of General Sherman, decided that the troops were properly and legally employed. The act of July 2d, 1861, directs the Secretary of the Treasury to pay all writs, charges and expenses properly incurred by any State for its troops, and hence the Secretary had no option. The rule in question is unauthorized, since it limits and and restricts the operation of the law it is framed to execute, and upon this point the Adjutant General argued at length. The case of the home guard, called out by General Nelson, without evidence of authority from the President, and paid by the War Department, was cited to sustain this case. The Secretary of War is the proper officer to determine the question, first, as to service rendered, and not the Secretary of the Treasury. To meet the objection made by Secretary Boutwell, that this case, like that of the Missouri claim, demanded special legislation, the Adjutant General argued at length to show that the cases were not parallel. With the brief filed were affidavits of Federal officers who commanded these troops, and orders issued to them at various times. The Secretary, however, deems it best under all the circumstances to throw the responsibility of payment on Congress. The agents of the State will take steps to present the claims at the opening of the session.

The McGarrahan Case Disposed Of.

The Secretary of the Interior to-day rejected the petition of McGarrahan to have the so-called mutilated record of his patent restored, and also the petition of the New Idria Company for a patent to the same lands. The Secretary indorsed the opinion and action of Secretary Cox in regard to the incompleteness of the record. This action of the Department is decisive in McGarrahan's case unless Congress steps in and grants him relief. It is not final, however, for the New Idria Company, but leaves them free to go on and attempt to perfect their title under the mineral laws to the land which they actually occupy.

Bancroft Davis to Present Our Claims.

It is the understanding at the State Department that Assistant Secretary J. Bancroft Davis will be appointed Agent of the United States, to present its claims before the Commissioners appointed under the late treaty.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 1, 1871.

RETURN OF THE PRESIDENT—INTERVIEWS WITH DIPLOMATISTS.

President Grant, accompanied by General Porter, arrived this morning on the early train. At eleven o'clock the Italian minister called and had an interview with the President, the former communicating to the latter the fact of the removal of the seat of Government to Rome. The minister was in full court costume. At noon the new German minister, Schlozer, accompanied by Baron Alvensleben and attaches of the Legation, repaired to the Executive mansion. Secretary Fish soon arrived, and the President soon after joined the party, when the Secretary presented the new minister to the President. The customary speeches of reciprocal good feeling and national friendship were made. The new minister and his German companion were in full court costume. After the distinguished visitors retired, a Cabinet meeting was held, at which all the heads of departments excepting the Postmaster General were present.

POSTAL CHANGES IN PENNSYLVANIA.

Maple Grove, Fayette county, Wallace H. Walter, Postmaster on route from Pittsburgh to Cumberland. Rochester Mills, Indiana county, John C. Rochester, Postmaster on route from Horton's to Brady. White Church, Erie county, Samuel Glenn, Postmaster, Erie to Cambridgeport. Perkasia, Bucks county, Joseph A. Hendricks, Postmaster, Philadelphia to Doylestown.

DOINGS AT THE CABINET MEETING.

At the Cabinet meeting to-day it was decided to tender to Charles Francis Adams, of Massachusetts, the appointment of arbitrator on the part of the United States to meet at Geneva, Switzerland, with those of other nations for the settlement of the Alabama claims, as provided in the treaty of Washington. The President to-day appointed Felix R. Brunot, of Pittburgh, Indian Commissioner, and there is reason to believe he will soon settle the differences between Secretary Boutwell and Commissioner Pleasanton, which were fully discussed in Cabinet meeting to-day, by the appointment of J. W. Douglass, now First Deputy Commissioner, to succeed Gen. Pleasanton. Several important decisions of public business were also made to-day, which will soon be announced, and other matters of routine, all that required the special attention of the President, were transacted.

NATIONAL BANK CIRCULATION.

The amount of national bank circulation issued during July last, under the act of July 12, 1870, was $1,781,300. A like amount of three per cent. certificates will be withdrawn from market and retired.

WASHINGTON, D. C., August 2, 1871.

THE M'GARRAHAN CLAIM.

The Secretary of Interior has decided in effect that a patent has been issued to McGarrahan for the Pinoche Grande quicksilver mine, and that the application of the New Idra Company for a patent for 480 acres is defective and would not be granted. It exceeded the amount that could be granted under the act of 1866, which limited the grant to any associations of persons to not more than 3,000 feet.

SANTATA AND BIG TREE

Have been sentenced to be hanged in September, though the Judge who tried them promises to recommend commutation.

Indian agent Shaw, at Fort Laramie, telegraphs, July 30, that the Sioux at that post were never more friendly to the whites or better satisfied with the government.

NO AUTHORITY.

Secretary Boutwell decides that he has no authority to pay the Kentucky war claim, lately argued before him.

POLITICAL.

ALEXANDRIA, VA., August 2.—Horace Greeley, who was here on a visit, delivered an address at the Methodist Episcopal Church this afternoon. Notice being short, there was not a large but a highly intelligent audience, composed principally of Southern men. Mr. Greeley said he thought it desirable to have a respite from politics this year, in anticipation of the grave issues that would have to be made next year. Reconstruction had been thought slow, but it had been fast enough. Had all been agreed, six years under military rule would have been better, because in the imposition of light taxes there would have been no parties, no fuss and no creation of debt. Southern men were not prepared to go into the Union at once from the war. The South had recuperated faster than any other country did before—faster than this country did after the revolution. Proscription should be set aside. If the men who seceded were represented they wanted their first not their fifth choice. Efforts to disfranchise the negroes ought not be made. He warmly favored the "new departures," saying the foreigners could not be disfranchied twenty years ago, and how could four millions of blacks be disfranchised now. The Democracy ought to accept the Fifteenth Amendment, and the Republicans would doubtless advocate the removal of all disabilities. When these questions were passed, finance would claim attention. He argued in favor of paying the national debt as fast as possible. It was the only way to keep up the public credit. Virginians thought too much of politics; they should devote their attention to the developement of their natural resources; they had all the resources of Pennsylvania, and could be equal to that State; they wanted wise and active men; they should have faith in their State; every man should look for water power, etc., in order to make it and himself useful to the State. Mr. Greeley closed with a eulogy on Henry Clay and the policy of the deceased Statesman. He was warmly applauded, and most of those present were introduced to him.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—The Gubernatorial canvass in this city is waxing warm. Meetings are held by the two parties every night. The Cincinnati Southern Railroad is a prominent item of discussion here. Gen. Harlan takes ground for the road and the bill known as the McKee bill. Hon. Isaac Caldwell and other Democratic speakers of this city take decided grounds against the Cincinnati Railroad bill.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Judge W. Gilmore and Henderson Elliott were nominated to-day at Dayton to-day for Judges of the Common Pleas for the Second Judicial District, by the Democratic Convention.

FORT WAYNE, IND.

Arrival of Judge Frazer—Rain.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

FORT WAYNE, IND., August 1, 1871.

Judge S. Frazer, the President's appointee as United States Commissioner to settle the Alabama claims, was in town to-day. There was a heavy rain this noon.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

Thiers Threatens to Resign.

VERSAILLES, August 2.—President Thiers yesterday threatened to place his resignation of the Government in the hands of the Assembly, in consequence of the defeat of the decentralization bill. It is thought to-day that the matter will not be made a Cabinet question.

Republican Left Will Not Unite with the Extremists.

PARIS, August 2.—The *Siecle* announces that the members of the Republican Left have rejected the proposition for a fusion with the Extremists.

The assemblage of the courts-martial has been postponed until the 8th inst.

A letter from Lyons says there is no demand for foreign labor in that city or vicinity.

Grand Duke Constantine in England—Diplomatic Changes—The Scott Centennary—Petroleum Vessels Forbidden to Ascend the Seine to Rouen.

LONDON, August 2.—Grand Duke Constantine, Grand Admiral of the Russian navy, at Woolrich yesterday, on board the cigar ship, and paid a visit to the arsenal.

Lord Bloomfield, who was a few days ago transferred from the Austrian to the Russian mission, has been created a Baron by the Queen.

The appointment of Mr. T. F. Wade, as successor to Sir Rutherford Alcock, as British Minister to China, was published in last night's *Gazette*.

A grand banquet will be given in London on the 15th instant, in celebration of the centenary of Sir Walter Scott. Hepworth Dixon will preside, and it is anticipated that 400 distinguished people of Great Britain will be present.

In consequence of rumors as to the intentions of the International Society, all vessels laden with petroleum will be forbidden to ascend the Seine to Rouen.

A dispatch from Barcelona, Spain, says four agents of the International Society have arrived in that city, and amply supplied with funds.

William and Francis Joseph.

LONDON, August 2.—It is probable Emperor William of Germany and Francis Joseph of Austria will soon meet at Gastien, Austria.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for July.

Decrease During the Month $8,701,976.

WASHINGTON, August 1.—Following is an abstract of the official statement of the public debt for July:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,883,751,650
Accrued interest	29,397,707
Debt bearing currency interest	44,978,000
Interest	254,802
Matured debt	1,910,142
Interest	312,426
Debt bearing no interest	414,647,813
Unclaimed interest	11,262
Total debt	$2,345,285,605
Interest	29,964,280
Cash in treasury—coin	83,742,709
Currency	8,168,316
Debt less cash in Treasury	$2,283,323,857
Decrease during July	8,701,976
Decrease since March 1st, 1871	37,379 988
Since March 1st, 1869	242,134 401

The Pacific Railroad bonds outstanding amount to $64,618,832, on which the accrued interest not yet paid is $323,094. The interest paid by the United States amounts to $12,692,472, of which $3,063,565 has been repaid by the transportation of mails. The total amounts of bonds purchased, cancelled and destroyed, is $217,192,350, which cost in currency $243,998,807. Matured bonds to the amount of $6,973,000 have also been cancelled and destroyed.

CRIME.

A Loveridge Shooting Case in St. Louis

ST. LOUIS, July 28.—About eleven o'clock last night, as Mr. Munson Beach, a well known citizen, was sitting on the steps of his boarding house, No. 706 Pine street, he was shot twice, and it is feared mortally wounded, by Joseph H. Fore, formerly of Shelbyville, Ky. About three years ago Fore was wealthy, and married a sister of Mr. Beach's wife, but subsequently became very dissipated and treated his wife in a brutal manner. Some ten days ago Mrs. Fore applied for a divorce, and has since been living in Beach's family. Fore has endeavored to induce his wife to return to him but she refused, and yesterday he made violent demonstrations at the house, threatening to shoot both Mr. and Mrs. Beech for influencing his wife against him. Last night, while under the influence of liquor and desperate at the loss of his wife, he shot Beach as above stated. He has not yet been arrested, although diligent search is being made for him.

CURRENT OBSERVATIONS.

There is no fact more clearly established in the physiology of man than this, that the brain expends its energies and itself during the hours of wakefulness, and that these are recuperated during sleep. If the recuperation does not equal the expenditure, the brain withers—this is insanity. Thus it is that, in early English history, persons who were condemned to death by being prevented from sleeping, always died raving maniacs, and those who are starved to death become insane; the brain is not nourished and they cannot sleep.

The practical inferences are three: 1st. Those who think most, who do the most brain work, require the most sleep. 2d. The time "saved" from necessary sleep is infallibly destructive to mind, body and estate. 3d. Give yourself, your children, your servants, give all that are under you, the fullest amount of sleep they will take, by compelling them to go to bed at some regular early hour, and to rise in the morning the moment they wake; and within a fortnight Nature, with almost the regularity of the rising sun, will unloose the bonds of sleep the moment enough repose has been secured for the wants of the system. This is the only safe and efficient rule.

Many persons believe that beef tea is very nourishing, and that it is an excellent strengthener for people of weak health. This is a mistake. Some few practitioners and chemists have long been aware of the fact, and now their view is confirmed by Dr. Marcet. There is no nourishment in beef tea. Mixed with solid food, it imparts a relish which promotes digestion; and the best solid that can be mixed therewith is the beef from which it was made, reduced to a powder. In two, at least of the London hospitals the mixture of powdered beef with the beef tea has long been practiced; and there the patients get strong on a beef-tea diet. It is worth remembering, too, the objections to the use of beef tea apply equally to the preparation described as extract of meat, with the further advantage that the extract is always stale.—*Chamber's Journal.*

One of the cleverist of our Brooklyn contemporarie thus alludes to the strange habits of the statesme of that city: One of the best known politicians o that third city of the republic, noted for his wagger (*i. e*, the politician, not the city), stopped the conductor of an Albany-bound train on which he wa journeying last winter, and asked innocently if th next station was Poughkeepsie. "No," said the conductor. On his next fare-collecting round the conductor was again asked if the train was nearin Poughkeepsie, to which he again replied negativel Again and again, as the official made his rounds, th same question was asked by the anxious passenger until at last the man of checks replied with some little irritation in his tone:

"No, sir; we are not yet near your stopping place Pray trust to me, and I will let you know when w shall get there."

The passenger thereupon relapsed into silence and the official, engrossed with other duties, forgo his case until the train had left Poughkeepsie, abou half a mile to the rear, when, recollecting himself he hastily backed the cars to the station, and rushing up to the troublesome passenger, cried out:

"This is Poughkeepsie. Hurry up and get of We are behind time."

"Oh, thank you," deliberately drawled the quondam questioner; "but I am going through. M daughter cautioned me particulary to take a pill a Poughkeepsie. That's all."

The pill was taken—and so was the joke—by th passengers.—*Editor's Drawer, in Harper's Magazin for August.*

Give children an abundance of outdoor exercis fun, and frolic; make them regular in their habits and feed them only upon plain, nourishing food, an they will seldom, if ever, complain of a lack of appetite. But keep them overtasked in school, confined closely to the house the rest of the time, frowning down every attempt at play; feed them upo rich or high seasoned food, candies, nuts, etc., allo them to eat between meals and late in the evening and you need not expect them to have good appetites. On the contrary, you may expect they will b pale, weak, and sickly. Don't cram them with foo when they don't want, or have no appetite for it—such a course is slow murder. If they have no appetites encourage, and, if need be, command the to take exercise in the open air. Don't allow the to study too much, and especially keep them fro reading the exciting light literature which so muc abounds in our book stores and circulating libraries In addition to securing exercise for the children a above, change their diet somewhat; especially i they have been eating fine flour, change to coarse o Graham flour. Sickness is the most expensive nuisance on the face of the globe. There may be instances where it makes people or children bette but generally it makes them selfish, sad, misanthropic, nervous, mean, miserable. The best wa to make children happy and good is to keep the well.—*Boston Journal of Chemistry.*

The *Food Journal* has an article on adulteration in bread, which will be interesting reading for thos who have never looked on the "staff of life" in th light of a life destroyer. The action of yeast i causing bread to rise, is that it sets up a fermentation chiefly with the natural sugar of the flour, whic it transforms to some extent into alcohol and carbonic acid gas. The latter being imprisoned by th glutinous nature of the dough, causes it to becom full of little air-bubbles and take the spongy for of well-made bread. This is the case only when th purest quality of flour has been used. If the flour contains particles of bran, a new ingredient is introduce which has the effect of converting the starch int gum and lactic acid, and the bread is discolore heavy and sour. It was long ago discovered tha alum would prevent this action to a certain exten and hence it became a great favorite with the bakers, since it enabled them to make what appeared t be first-class bread out of cheap grades of flour.

Though alum is not a poison, yet its use in food i on the best of authority, pronounced injurious. acts on the surface of the alimentary canal as a astringent, produces constipation, and deranges th process of absorption. It prevents solution, no only in the bread while rising, but while in proces of being digested, so that many valuble constituents, never being properl dissolved, pass through the alimentary cana without affording any nourishment whateve Recently alum is giving place to a far more powerf and dangerous agent for whitening bread, and th is the poisonous sulphate of copper. It is known t be in favor with European bakers, but its gener use in this country has never till now been suspected. The writer in the *Food Journal* says that out o twenty samples analyzed and examined by him, onl three were positively genuine, while sixteen wer contaminated with an actual poison. The quantity he says, is not so great as to show immediate effect but thousands are unconsciously consuming a ha grain of sulphate of copper every day, a habit th cannot be long practiced with impunity. As he suggests, however, the fault may not rest entirely wit the bakers, since there are inferior brands of flo in the market warranted to make white bread wit out the use of alum.

The Thinnest Sheet Iron Ever Rolled.

It is stated that the mill manager at Hallam's celebrated works in Swansea, Wales, has succeeded i making a sheet of iron of the finest appearance an thinnest that has ever been seen by mortal ey The iron from which this sheet was rolled, was mad on the premises. It was worked in a finery wit charcoal and the usual blast; afterward taken to th hammer, to be formed into a regular flat bottom from thence conveyed to the balling furnace, an when sufficiently heated taken to the rolls, lengthened, and cut by shears into proper lengths, piled u and transferred to the balling furnace again; whe heated, it was passed through the rolls, back again t the balling furnace, and when duly brought to th proper pitch, taken to the rolls, and made into thorough good bar. Such is the history in connection with the forge department. It was then take to the mills, and rolled till it was supposed to b thinner than twenty-three grains, afterwards passe through the cold rolls to give it the necessary polish, and now it stands on record as the thinnes sheet of iron ever rolled. It is ten by five and one half inches, or fifty-five inches in surface, an weighs but twenty grains, which being brought t the standard of eight by five and one half inches or forty-four square inches—is but sixteen grains, thirty per cent. less than any previous effort, and requires at least four thousand and one hundred make one inch in thickness.

A London correspondent of the Chicago *Advance* makes this comparison between Beecher a Spurgeon: "Beecher takes a text, and by a score apt and masterly illustrative metaphors throws fo its fulness. Spurgeon arrives at the same end dint of powerful consecutive logic, twining clos about and upon the theme until its meaning stan out sharply before the mind. The one is eloqu and graceful; the other is simple and strong. As a orator or a writer, Beecher is superior; as a preach of the Word, I like Spurgeon."

STATE NEWS.

The South Erie Iron Works at Erie were destroyed by fire Saturday morning. The works were supplied by gas from a well, and it is supposed that the gas was left burning in one of the furnaces, and set fire to the frame work. The loss is about $20,000, with about $6,500 insurance. The works were owned by a company, who are not very well able to bear the loss.

Very fine specimens of iron ore have been found on the farm of John S. Ricker, at New Kingston, Cumberland county.

Francis Tingstrum and his sister, Mary Alice Tingstrum, of Pottstown, have, by the death of an uncle, J. H. Tingstrum, in Switzerland, fallen heir to the nice little sum of $31,000 each. The Pottstown *Ledger* says the sum bequeathed to them does not amount to millions like the fortunes *said* to be awaiting the "Bechtel and Sands" families, the "Hans Graf" families, and the "Rothermel and Zimmerman" families, of Pennsylvania, somewhere in Holland or Germany, but the $62,000 will certainly be a big lift to the Tingstrums, who are poor—or at least that is the case with the two heirs in Pottstown.

George Woodside, eighteen months old, son of William Woodside, of Rockdale township, Crawford county, fell from the second story window of his father's house to the ground, a few days ago. He was taken up for dead, but in less than an hour was as playful and lively as though nothing unusual had occurred.

On the road leading from Manheim to Lebanon there is a hotel kept by an old gentleman named Keeh, who has been landlord of that house for fifty-two years, and has lived on the farm attached to it for sixty-two years.

Hon. Heister Clymer is expected to return from his European trip in September.

H. Jones Brooke, Esq., of Delaware county, has in contemplation the erection of a large boarding house at Media that is to cost not less than $60,000.

An old lady named Barton was killed at Mt. Union, Huntingdon county, recently. She was getting into the Scottsville stage with an umbrella hoisted, which accidentally touched one of the horses, causing the team to start and throwing her backwards between the wheels, the hindmost one passing over her body, breaking her ribs, dislocating her shoulder and causing other injuries from which she died in the course of a few hours. She was about sixty years of age.

A wealthy eastern firm are negotiating for the purchase of a tract of ground in Beaver Falls, upon which to erect works for the manufacture of saws of all kinds.

Mrs. Francis Shreiner, of Troy township, Crawford county, was thrown from a wagon a few days since, striking her head and receiving very dangerous injuries.

The officers and soldiers of the Eighty-seventh Pennsylvania Regiment will hold a reunion near York on the 17th of this month.

An agent of the so-called American University of Medicine of Philadelphia, has recently been traveling through Tioga county, supplying quacks with diplomas at the rate of $25 and upwards, according to the length of purse of the purchaser.

Hay is selling for $37 per ton in Pottsville; new and baled sells for $35.

A new bank called the Exchange, has been organized in Franklin, with a capital of $100,000. John L. Mitchel, President; P. McGough, Cashier.

The total value of farm products in Lancaster county for 1870 was $11,845,008.

The Odd Fellows of Connellsville are to lay the corner-stone of a new hall in that place to-morrow. A grand demonstration is expected.

Isaac Reinhard, residing three miles from Harrisburg, was found dead in his house a few days ago, having died from inordinate use of liquors.

Wm. Gifford, aged twenty-eight years, a resident of Lack township, Juniata county, was so overcome by heat while harvesting week before last that he has lost his reason, and fears are entertained that he will be a confirmed lunatic.

The Grand Lodge of the Independent Order of Haragari (D. O. H.) of Pennsylvania will meet at Meadville on the first Wednesday in August. Delegates from subordinate lodges will be present from all parts of the State.

Permits for the erection of 165 new buildings were issued in Philadelphia during July.

The first session of Thiel College will open at Greenville, September 1st.

The Clarion River Navigation Company have let a number of contracts for the cleaning out of the river and the improvement of dams.

J. T. Fulkerson, a carpenter of West New Castle, fell from a ladder last Saturday, and was so badly injured that his recovery is considered impossible.

Professor Wise ascended with his balloon, Gambetta, at Chambersburg, on Saturday afternoon, and passed through a snow-storm.

A whisky crazed citizen of Harrisburg, took a dose of strychnine Monday night, but physicians were called in time to pump him out and save his life.

Last week a farmer in the "Conewago Valley," Dauphin county, engaged a boy from Middletown to assist him on the farm. One morning he was sent out to harrow a piece of ground. He had only worked a short time before he discovered that nearly all the teeth of the harrow came out. Presently his employer went out into the field to note the boy's progress, and inquired how he liked harrowing. "Good," replied the boy, "for it goes a good bit smoother now since the pegs are out."

Judge Pfouts, of Wilkesbarre, whose exploits as a gambler were noted in our columns, feels very badly over the position in which he has placed himself, and says he would give any amount of money to be out of the scrape. The feeling against him is very strong, and the probability is that he will have to resign his position as Associate Judge. It is said some of the other judges will refuse to occupy the bench with him. Dilley, the keeper of the house in which Judge Pfouts was fleeced, is out on $2,000 bail, while Levy, the gambler, is in jail.

The Williamsport *Gazette* says: The hail-storm which passed through this valley on the 16th of July was as remarkable for the enormous size of the hail-stones as the large quantity left on the ground and the length of time which it has remained in many places. On Sunday last (July 30) a gentleman picked up about half a peck of hail-stones on the farm of Simon Lilly, below Muncy, and brought them to this city. We took a handful of them, without selecting for size, but measured three of them and found their circumference respectively three and three-quarters, four and four and one-quarter inches. One peculiarity we noticed in all the hail we have seen from this storm: We washed the stones clean, placed in a tumbler and as they became reduced in size, washed them again and again, but found they were muddy and dirty clear through. We have not seen a clean specimen in all the parcels exhibited to us. That there should remain on the ground hail-stones of the size above mentioned for nearly fifteen days is truly marvelous; but they bid fair to outlast another week in many localities.

The Allentown *Democrat* relates the following: A short time ago a stranger entered the ticket office of the Lehigh Valley Railroad at this place, and after looking around for a while took a seat on one of the settees and soon fell asleep. He had with him a package, loosely rolled in an old newspaper, which he threw on his seat before letting himself down. While dozing away he kept twisting his body about in his seat until at last the paper covering of the aforesaid package sprang open, and disclosed the fact that the contents were nothing less than greenbacks—some of the bills visible being of the denomination of $1,000. An effort was at once made to rouse up the man and make him understand that his carelessness might lead to his falling into the hands of sharpers and vultures constantly on the move in quest of just such prey, but he was so deeply undr the influence of a promiscuous assortment of liquors that he was "not himself at all"—in fact, was so far gone that he could neither stand up, move about, or be made to understand anything said to him. Being perfectly helpless the depot officers took charge of him, gathered up his money (estimated at not less than $30,000), put it securely in a paper bag, and then placed a guard over him until the next train up came along, for it had by this time been ascertained that the man belonged to Wilkesbarre. On the train coming to hand he was given in charge of the conductor, who, to make matters safe, locked him and his pile up in the mail car.

The Reading *Eagle* publishes the following account of a very singular case: A young lady, aged twenty-four years, named Mary Robinson, residing with her mother at 112 Jefferson street (Rickstown), this city, while engaged in baking early in the morning, six weeks ago, complained of not feeling well. Soon thereafter she was observed standing at the kitchen closet, where she remained entirely motionless from half past six until half past eleven o'clock A. M., when she was carried to bed. All her senses have been numb ever since. Her eyes are closed nearly all the time, and she appears to be in a trance. She is unable to speak, move or hear, and recognizes no one. She eats a mouthful of bread, or drinks a little beef tea three times a day when she is fed. At one o'clock to-day she was sitting on the lounge in the sitting room, with her head propped on her hand, where and in which position her mother had placed her. Her breathing is scarcely perceptible. Her eyelids have a slightly tremulous motion. The physicians, of whom there are three attending her, say that she is daily becoming weaker, but they are unable to afford her any relief. A few days previous to being afflicted with this strange spell she had recovered from an attack of varioloid, and it is supposed that her present helplessness has been produced by that disease. Previous to that she had always enjoyed good health.

An Irishman named Thomas Dercine, aged about thirty-six years, went to the house of a lady sixty years old, Mrs. Achsa Ames, at Tryonville, Crawford county, on Thursday last, and made an attack upon her while she was in bed. After a terrible struggle she succeeded in getting out of the house and reaching the road. Here he made a second attack upon her, and succeeded in accomplishing his designs by choking her and holding his hand over her mouth. After a short interval the outrage was again repeated. He then dragged her into the house and satisfied his hellish designs upon his helpless victim. She was then permitted to leave the house upon some pretense, and succeeded in escaping and reaching the house of a neighbor, where she made known the above facts. Dercine in the meantime had left the house. Mrs. Ames did not know her assailant, but from her description he was recognized and arrested. He was taken before 'Squire Reed for examination, when he was fully identified by Mrs. Ames. He was held to bail in the sum of $1,200, but succeeded in escaping from the constable on Sunday morning and is now at large. Dercine has dark hair and red whiskers on his chin, and talks with a little brogue. He had on a black coat, dark gray or brown pants, and a velvet cap.

The Hollidaysburg *Register* says: The Blair Iron and Coal Company intend, in a short time, to erect coak ovens, a recent patent, when our citizens will be no more agued by the smoke. It is said the coak burned in these ovens is a superior article.

STATE POLITICS.

The Philadelphia *Sunday Republican* announces that the following gentlemen will constitute the ticket of the "third party" in that city: Mayor, Morton McMicheal of the *North American*, Treasurer, Wm. V. McKean, of the *Ledger*, Prothonotary, Edward Pennington, Jr. Controller, Charles E. Warburton, of the *Evening Telegraph*. Commissioner, L. Clarke Davis of the *Inquirer*. District Attorney, Richard Vaux. City Solicitor, Frank Wells of the *Evening Bulletin*. Judge, Thomas W. Price. Coroner, Thomas Webster. And the *Post*, commenting on the ticket says: "This is a strong combination, and there are very few of the gentlemen named who would refuse the offices offered. Mr. McMichael has been a good Mayor, and would no doubt sacrifice his personal objections to office for the public good. Mr. McKean, however, has an editorial position which he would not give up for any office, and this is equally the case with Mr. Davis. Mr. Warburton, however, could not be excused, and Mr. Vaux, who has been Mayor, should not decline the District Attorneyship without giving the very best reasons. Mr. Wells has shown by his strictures oupon General Collis that he has a very high ideal of what the City Solicitor should be, and would no doubt work hard to realize it. Mr. Price would be a good Judge, and the nominations of Mr. Pennington as Prothonotary and Mr. Webster as Coroner, will be hailed with delight. It must be conceded that these candidates will command the unanimous support of the Third Party, for they constitute that party. They will all vote for each other, and there will be the best of feeling in the little circle. These gentlemen have all advocated the nomination of the best citizens, and in this ticket they have nobly fulfilled their purposes."

C. P. Rogers is announced in the Erie *Republican* as a candidate for Assembly.

The *State Journal* says: There never was a party guilty of corruption like that which disgraces the Democratic government in New York city. The record of the foulness there is the most disgraceful ever presented to the consideration of the American people, and yet it is only an improvement on Democratic transactions when in power. The old Canal Board of Pennsylvania when in Democratic hands, were in the habit of asking the Legislature for appropriations to carry on the public works, when it was well known there was business sufficient done thereon to have paid the State profitable dividends. The Democratic party never could and never can rule without corruption.

FINANCE AND TRADE

WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 2, 1871.

The supply of money at this point continues abundant, and for short time paper rates are lower. Ninety days and four months notes are readily taken at ordinary bank rates. Deposits have increased at many of the banks above their usual average. There is a good deal of inquiry for sound dividend stocks, which sell at full prices the moment they are put on the market.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Clos'g.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	116	116
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¼	114⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1864	113⅜	113⅜
U. S. Bonds of 1865	113⅞	114
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	112⅝	112⅝
U. S. Bonds of 1867	112⅞	113
U. S. Bonds of 1868	113⅛	113⅛
10-40s	113⅜	113⅜
Gold	112⅛	112⅛

—The Chicago *Tribune* of Tuesday, says: There was considerable commotion in the wheat market to-day, owing to further decline of from 2 to 3 cents per bushel, and which resulted in the failure of another one of the parties in the ring formed to put up the price of wheat for July delivery. The attempt to make a corner in wheat for July has probably stimulated the movement of wheat in the country near Chicago, but even without this, the harvest has been earlier than usual, and judging by the movement of currency from this city, and also from Cincinnati and St. Louis, the receipts of all kinds of grain are likely to increase. The chief effect upon the money market, of this revival of activity in grain shipments, has been to make some scarcity of currency, which has obliged banks to sell New York exchange at a discount to supply themselves with currency, or else order it from New York by express, which has been already done to some extent.

—The quotations from London indicate an improved feeling in our bonds. The quotations are steady. The London *Economist* of July 15th says: "Another feature which may find place in this introductory notice, is the real inquiry which is beginning to be made for the new funding loan of the United States. With French five per cent. securities rising rapidly to par, and a glut of money in all the financial capitals of Europe, it is likely enough that the five per cent. loan of the United States may, after all, have a complete success, though the financial policy of the Government is far from skillful." Another paragraph says: "The principal fluctuations have been in Erie shares, which advanced on Thursday upon a report that Mr. Fisk had been shot in the Orange riots in New York, but relapsed again to-day on contradiction of the report."

—Railway stocks generally, and especially of the Western roads, are low compared to past years at this season, and considering the present abundance of money in New York. It is believed that the cliques in Lake Shore, Northwestern, Rock Island, and Ohio and Mississippi hold considerable amounts of these stocks, and are preparing to take advantage of the natural increase of earnings that will be experienced in August and September to advance prices. But whether the cliques hold much of these stocks at present, or not, does not make any very great difference; they have either got stocks or money, and confirmed speculators, such as those who manage nearly all our Western roads, are never quiet long. They soon find out in which direction prices can be moved the easiest, and governing their policy by that, they intensify the effect of natural tendencies, running prices either up or down beyond their natural limits, until a reaction becomes necessary. The result of the Rock Island disaster has been that the average prices of Western railway stocks has been about as low for July, during the greatest plethora of money experienced for several years, as it was during January, when money was extremely stringent. But it seems probable that if there is to be any considerable upward reaction in prices before next spring, it is likely to be before the 1st of October, because after that time the demands of the South for currency to move the cotton crop will make money tight in New York.

—The following table, made up from dispatches received at J. W. Kennedy's Stock Rooms, Apollo building, No. 80 Fourth avenue, shows the prices of Railway Stocks, Gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

August 2, 1871.	10:30 A.M.	11:30 A.M.	12:30 P.M.	1:30 P.M.	2:30 P.M.	4:30 P.M.
J. & H.	97½	97⅝	97	97⅛	97¼	97½
Do. Scrip	93½	93¼	93⅛	93⅛	93	93⅞
Erie	29½	29	29	28⅞	28⅞	28⅞
Reading	113¾	113¼	113½	113⅝	113⅝	114⅛
Harlem	....	128	....	127¾	....	....
Mich. Cent.	....	120	....	120	....	....
Lake Shore	109⅛	109	109	109⅛	109⅛	109⅜
Illinois Cent.	....	132	....	132	....	....
Cleve. & Pitts	121	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	120⅞	121
C. & N. W.	69	68⅞	68⅞	68⅞	69⅛	71⅛
Do. pref.	92⅛	92⅛	92	92⅛	92⅝	92⅛
Rock Island	108	107¾	107⅞	107⅞	107⅞	108⅛
St. Paul	60⅞	61	61	60⅞	60⅞	61
Do. pref.	81	81⅛	81⅛	80⅞	80⅞	81
Tol. & Wabash	62⅛	62¼	62	62⅛	....	....
Do. pref.	....	83	....	83	....	....
Fort Wayne	....	99	....	98⅞	....	....
Ohio & Miss.	45	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	45
Chic. & Alton	....	123⅛	....	123⅛	....	....
Do. pref.	....	125	....	125	....	....
N. J. Central	....	105⅛	....	105⅛	....	....
Canton	....	77⅞	....	78	....	....
W. U. Tel.	58⅞	58⅞	....	58⅞	....	....
Pacific Mail	46⅛	46⅛	46⅞	46⅛	46⅞	47⅛
Adams Ex.	....	81⅛	....	81⅛	....	....
Wells-F. Ex.	....	45	....	45	....	....
American Ex.	....	53⅞	....	53⅞	....	....
U. S. Ex.	....	53⅝	....	54	....	....
Gold	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛	112⅛

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Pennsylvania Central	61
Philadelphia and Erie	28
Lehigh Navigation	38
Catawissa preferred	47½
Oil Creek and Allegheny Railroad	49⅜
Lehigh Valley Railroad	60⅜
North Pennsylvania Railroad	50
Camden and Amboy Railroad	126½
Schuylkill Navigation	17⅛
Reading	57⅜

—The Philadelphia *Ledger* of yesterday, speaking of the stock market, says: The transactions in the local stock market were more active, especially in Reading Railroad shares, in which was the heaviest day's business that we ever remember to have recorded in this market. The sales cover the enormous amount of 24,300 shares, opening at 56¼ and closing at 56⅜—an advance of ⅛. A very large proportion of these sales were cash and regular, and were no doubt to a great extent for investment. On the belief that this stock is now a reliable ten per cent. security, a good deal of capital that has laid unemployed or been loaned at very low rates for the last three or four months, is being put into these shares, partly because it is the lowest of the ten per cent. stocks, and is therefore desirable, and partly from the belief that it will steadily rise to about the prices of Pennsylvania, Lehigh Valley, and Camden and Amboy, which are only ten per cent. stocks, and now sell eight to ten per cent. higher.

—James W. Kennedy, Broker, No. 80 Fourth avenue, (Apollo Building), dealer in Government, State and Municipal Bonds; Railroad, Bank, Insurance and Miscellaneous Stocks. Represented daily at the New York Stock Exchange, he buys and sells stocks on a margin for the same commission and on the same terms as the New York brokers. Money to loan in sums of $500 and upwards on collateral or well indorsed promissory notes, or on mortgages on city or Allegheny county real estate.

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1871.

REMARKS—We have absolutely nothing new to give the reader in relation to the markets, the prices being about the same as given in our yesterday's quotations, which were carefully corrected. As before remarked, the present is the dull season—a sort of breathing spell after a successful spring trade. There is a better inquiry for wheat, and prime old red and white sells readily at quotations. New wheat is arriving freely, but as it is scarcely in condition for grinding by itself, prices are difficult to fix. Flour is weak and dull, and all the signs tend to lower rates ere long. The supply is ample. Cheese, butter and eggs are in good supply and prices unchanged. Bacon and provisions remain unchanged in prices, the same being true of groceries. The fruit and vegetable markets continue to be fully supplied.

The following are the receipts of the leading articles of produce received by river and rail for the past two weeks:

	Last week.	This week.	Total.
Flour, bbls	2,419	4,394	6,813
Apples, bbls	836	1,745	2,581
Cheese, boxes	1,215	1,754	1,969
Corn, sacks	4,668	3,747	8,415
Wheat, sacks	2,149	2,541	4,690
Barley, sacks	....	150	150
Rye, sacks	384	270	654
Oats, sacks	5,023	6,313	11,336
Butter, packages	176	177	353
Bacon, pieces	112	....	112
Bacon, tierces	196	420	616
Dried beef, tierces	62	65	127

The following are the receipts for July for the past three years:

	July, 1869.	July, 1870.	July, 1871.
Flour, bbls	16,668	13,931	12,195
Apples, bbls	2,096	444	4,902
Cheese, bxs	3,420	4,232	6,010
Corn, sacks	19,944	2,946	14,315
Wheat, sacks	11,783	14,022	9,338
Barley	....	2,844	471
Rye, sacks	5,461	1,813	1,285
Oats, sacks	14,270	20,110	22,316
Butter, packages	785	485	891
Bacon, pcs	....	2,886	5,225
Bacon, tcs	....	1,988	27,042
Dried beef, tcs	....	86	270

The following are the ruling quotations in first hands—in the purchase of small lots, prices are a fraction higher:

APPLES—Good to prime $3 80@4 00 ₩ bbl: some extra fine brought a higher figure; receipts 250 bbls.

ASHES—There is but little inquiry, and the following are the ruling figures: Soda ash—Common 4c; refined 4½@4¾c; Pearls, 8⅜@9c; Pots 7¼c.

BEANS—The demand is very light, and we are reported sales white at $1 50@2 00.

BUTTER—There is a better inquiry, but no change in prices; receipts since our last 31 packages; choice 16@17c ₩ lb; fair to good 13@14c; grease butter 8@9c.

BROOM CORN—There is but little inquiry and prices are unchanged at 5@7c, as to quality.

BEESWAX—There is a better inquiry at 33@35c ₩ lb.

BAKING POWDER—The demand is fair at the following figures: ¼-lb cans ₩ doz, $1 75; $3 25; 1-lb can $6; 5-lb cans, $30 ₩ per doz.

BROOMS—Store rates: Fancy $4 50; No. 1, $4; No. 2, $3 50; No. 3, $2 75; common, $2 25@2 50 per doz.

BACON AND PROVISIONS—Prices remain unchanged with a moderately active demand. We quote as follows: Hams, sugar-cured 16@16½c; sugar-cured shoulders, 11@11½c; plain shoulders, 7⅜@7½c; breakfast bacon, plain, 13½c S. C. do 15c; dried beef 18½@19c. Mess Pork $17@17 50. Lard, tierces, 11@11½c; in kegs and buckets 12@12½c.

CANDLES—There is a brisk demand, and regular sales are made as follows: Star, full weight, 19c; short weight 17c; mould 12c ₩ lb.

CHEESE—Receipts 337 boxes. Market firm at the following figures: Ohio Goshen 10½@11c; Factory 9½@10c; Dairy 8@9c ₩ lb.

CEMENT—New Louisville Hydraulic $2 50@3 00 ₩ bbl, Beeson's Phœnix Hydraulic, $3 50@3 75; Johnston, $2 25; Rosendale, $4 00@4 50; Calcined plaster, $4 50; Land plaster, $3 50@3 75 ₩ bbl.

CONCENTRATED LYE—There is a regular fair demand, with sales Pennsylvania at $6 00@6 50, and Philadelphia $5 50.

CARBON OIL—We are reported sales standard, in a jobbing way, at 24c. Small lots command the usual advance.

CORN MEAL—The demand is limited and prices dull; sales in a small way at 85@88c ₩ bush.

DRIED FRUIT—The demand is limited. We quote: Apples 4@5c; sliced 6@7c. Dried peaches scarce and in demand; quarters 9@10c; halves 11@12½c ₩ lb.

EGGS—The supply is fully up with the demand. We are reported sales strictly fresh at 15@17c ₩ dozen.

FEATHERS—No. 1 live geese feathers 73@75c. Store sales were made at usual advance.

FLOUR—Receipts since our last 1,074 bbls. The market is rather weak, though prices are not notably lower. The ruling rates are as follows: Standard western brands, from store; good spring extras $6 75; choice Minnesota bakers flour $7 00@7 10; good to choice winter wheat $7@7 25; fancy brands $7 50; rye flour $5 50@6 00. Mill rates are a shade lower. Buyers take hold sparingly, hoping for lower rates ere long.

GRAIN—The receipts since our last foot up as follows:

Wheat, sacks	935	Corn, sacks	1,457
Oats, sacks	1,857		

The market remains about the same as given in our last report. There is rather more inquiry for old wheat, the mills requiring it to mix with the new; we quote choice old winter red at $1 23@1 25; new red $1 15@1 20; white, $1 30@1 35. Oats dull and weak; sales for future delivery have been liberal, several thousand bushels being disposed of at 43@46c, first hands; the usual advance on store rates; old stock is held at 58@60c. Corn—No change in prides; mixed ear, 65c; mixed shelled, 66@67c; prime yellow shelled 70@72c. Rye is inactive; we hear of offers to sell short for early delivery at 75c, but think 80c would be nearer the mark. Barley remains unchanged in price and nothing doing; nominally 80@85c ₩ bushel.

GROCERIES—We have no changes to note in the market, and are reported a fair trade demand for the season, particularly for coffees and sugars. We give the following as the rulings of the market: *Refined Sugars*—Crushed, powdered and granulated, 14c; A coffee, 13c; B coffee, 12⅞c; extra C 12c⅜; C yellow 12c. *Raw Sugars*—New Orleans choice at 11⅛c; prime 10⅜c; good 9½c; fair 9c. Porto Rico—Choice 11c; prime 10⅜c; good 10c. *New Orleans Molasses*—The ruling rates are for good 65c; prime 70c; choice 72c. *Coffees*—Strictly prime at 19c; prime 18c; good 16½@17c; fair 15½@15⅜c; roasted in papers 22c. *Teas*—Fancy Young Hyson $1 50; prime $1 25; fair $1 00; lower grades down to 70c. Gunpowder fancy $1 60; good $1 25; fair $1 10. Imperial fancy $1 40; good $1 25; fair $1 00. Oolong fancy $1 25; good 80c; fair 60@70c. Souchong fancy $1 20; good 90c; fair 70@80c. Japan fancy $1 00; good 90c; fair 75c. *Spices*—Grain pepper 21c; Pimento 17c; Cloves 20c; Cassia 50c. *Rice*—Firm; sales choice Carolina at 9½c; prime 9c; Rangoon 8c. *Syrups*—H and E at 70c; white honey 63c; silver drips 60c; extra honey 65c; lower grades 40@50c.

HAY—Under light receipts prices have advanced. We quote good wagon lot at $20@27; baled on wharf and track $18@24 ₩ ton.

HUSKS—There is a little better demand with sales at 2½@2¾c.

HOMINY—There is a light demand with small sales at $5 50 ₩ bbl; 28@30c ₩ lb.

HIDES—Green salted 10½@11½c; green butchers' 8c; green salted kip 14@16c; do calf 16@18c.

LARD OIL—Sales Pittsburgh at 73@75c for No. 1, and 65@67c for No. 2.

HONEY—The demand is active and the market is firm at 25@30c ₩ lb.

HEMP—Sales of rough Kentucky at $165 ₩ ton; dressed 12½c ₩ lb.

LIME—Sales of Cleveland white, at $2 25 ₩ bbl; Eastern $1 75 ₩ bbl.

MELONS—The market is rather overstocked and prices lower. Watermellons $12@18 ₩ hundred; muskmellons $6@7 ₩ hundred.

ONIONS—The demand is fair, with regular sales at $3 00@4 00 per barrel.

MILL FEED—We continue to quote bran at $1 20@1 25 ₩ cwt; shipstuffs $1 50; middlings $1 65@1 70.

POULTRY—Sales young at 55@60c; old 70@75c.

PAPER—Printing, rag, 13@14c ₩ lb; printing, straw, 12c; wrapping, rag, 4½@5c; wrapping, straw, 3½@4c; wrapping, manilla, 12@13c.

POTATOES—The market is well supplied, and prices remain unchanged; regular sales are made at $2@2 50 ₩ bbl for fresh dug.

RAGS—In fair supply, with sales at 4@4½c ₩ lb.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER—Sales ¼ lb cans $1 50; ½ lb $3 00; 1 lb $6 00 ₩ doz.

SUMAC—In good supply, with sales of Tennessee at 4½c ₩ lb.

TALLOW—City rendered, 8@8½c.

SALT—Sales by the car load at $1 60; in a small way $1 75 ₩ bbl.

WILLOWS—Kentucky 10c.

WHISKY—Prices are firm at the following figures: We quote: Highwines 95c; common rectified $1 00; proof rectified $1 10; rye and corn $1 65@1 75 ₩ gallon; old Monongahela whisky $4 00@8 00 ₩ gallon, as to age.

WEEKLY REVIEW OF THE PIG IRON AND BLOOM MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
SATURDAY, July 29, 1871.

REMARKS—The business of the week in raw irons has been fair for the season. The receipts keep pace with the demand; hence there is very little surplus stock on hand.

As usual, parties differ widely as to the future of raw irons. In some instances buyers are holding off or purchasing sparingly. A large portion of the present receipts are being principally absorbed in deliveries on contracts made since the first of the month, so that very little additions are being made to stocks in yards.

A moderate inquiry is making by consumers of pig, preparatory to an early resumption of operations. Stocks, although not heavy, are in most descriptions equal to any probable early demand; yet in certain favorite brands of standard pig irons continued firmness is maintained. Last week's prices were fully sustained. If any concessions were made it was on inferior brands. Notwithstanding the large increase in the receipts of raw irons for the last six months, the increase in consumption has kept pace with them, leaving only a limited stock to operate with; and from all we can learn there seems to be no prospect of any decline in raw irons. We are quoted the following sales:

Bituminous Coal-Smelted.

100 tons Close Gray	$32 50—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 50—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 00—4 m.
100 tons Gray Forge	33 00—4 m.
50 tons Extra Gray Forge	34 00—4 m.
50 tons Mottled	33 00—6 m.
500 tons Neutral Forge	33 00—4 m.
150 tons Neutral Forge	33 00—4 m.

Anthracite.

400 tons red short mottled and white	$32 00—90 ds.
20 tons white iron	p. t.
50 tons extra neutral forge	34 50—4 m.
50 tons extra No. 2 foundry	34 50—4 m.
40 tons No. 2 foundry	34 00—4 m.
30 tons No. 2 foundry	33 00—4 m.

Allegheny Coke.

100 tons Red Bank	$34 00—4 m.
200 tons Allegheny coke	33 00—6 m.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

REMARKS—The market since our last has undergone but few changes, and prices here rule about the same as at our last report. On the Creek prices have advanced five cents per barrel all round. The demand for raw seems to be inspiring.

CRUDE.

The following are the current rates for the various deliveries: Spot, 12⅛c; August, 12¼c; S. O., all year, 12c asked; B. O., all year, 13c; Parker's, $4 82½; Foster's, $4 80; Lower Creek, $4 75@4 80; Upper, $4 40 per barrel.

SALES.

2,000 bbls spot	12⅛
2,000 bbls spot	12⅛
1,000 bbls spot	12⅛
2,000 bbls Foster's, spot	$4 77½

REFINED.

Market unchanged. We quote as follows: Spot, 24¾c; August, 25c; September, 25¼@25½c; October, 25⅝c. Buyers were still holding off.

COOPERAGE.

Oil Barrels—Market quiet. Prices steady. Sales 600 city made on spot, delivered at $1 85; 1,200 country made on spot, at $1 70.

PITTSBURGH WOOL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, August 2, 1871.

REMARKS—There is absolutely no market worth reporting. As we remarked in our last the county was completely cleaned out of wool by eastern agents, much of which was purchased in advance of the clip. There are some few second-hand lots in store, but they are held above the market rates. Leading dealers report that they occasionally secure a stray lot for which they pay the following prices:

Common fleece	50@52c
Combing fleece	52@56c
Fine fleece	50@56c
Tub washed wool	55@58c
Unwashed wool	30@40c

It is predicted that the wool crop next year will be largely increased and that lower figures will rule. This, however, is mere guess work, and may or may not turn out to be true.

WOOL MARKETS.

NEW YORK.

July 29.—The market continues moderately active, and prices for all grades are fully supported. The demand is principally for parcels to supply immediate necessities, there being no disposition on the part of either manufacturers or dealers to purchase very freely at current rates, although it is generally conceded that there is no probability of any lower prices ruling during the present season. Holders evince no disposition to operate, except at very full figures, and the market closes strong, though rather quiet. In domestic fleece the business has not been very extensive, but full prices have been realized on all transactions. Pulled wool remains quiet, but with a light stock prices are maintained. California and Texas are in moderate request at about quoted rates. There is increased firmness in the market for foreign; the supply is light, and there is quite an active inquiry, but the limited stock has restricted transactions. The sales are 75,000 lbs X and XX Ohio fleece at 62½@63c; 10,000 lbs X Wisconsin 60c; 5,000 lbs Kentucky unwashed 55@56c; 5,000 lbs do, part common, 38@50c; 37,000 lbs Georgia 49c; 5,000 lbs Kentucky, burry, 45c; 20,000 lbs combings 68@71c; 4,000 lbs shearlings 40c; 75,000 lbs spring clip California wool, 37@45c; 5,000 lbs Nevada 41c; 14,000 lbs extra pulled 58c; 1,000 lbs super do 57½c; 50,000 lbs lambs' do 58@62c; 20,000 lbs tubbed 71@73c 4,000 lbs Noils 40c; 65,000 lbs Cape 40@41; 50,000 lbs East India 54@55c; 20,000 lbs unwashed fleece, 150,000 lbs Pennsylvania and Western, 19,000 lbs tubbed, 19,000 spring clip California and 30,000 lbs foreign scoured, on private terms.—*Price Current.*

PHILADELPHIA.

July 29.—There is a firm feeling in the market for all grades, but less demand. The stocks on hand are much reduced, and holders look for better prices as the season advances; sales of 300,000 lbs at the following figures: Pennsylvania and Ohio super Saxony fleece at 62@66c; full blood Merino do at 60@62c; ¾ blood do do 58@60c; ½ blood do do at 60@63c; common and ¼ blood at 55@60c; common fleece ar 53@56c; tub-washed at 70@73c, and unwashed at 40@47c; New York and Michigan super Saxony fleece at 60@62c; full blood Merino do at 58@60c; ¾ blood do do at 56@58c; ½ blood fleeces at 56@58c; common and ¼ blood at 50@54c; common fleeces at 50@52c; Illinois, Wisconsin and Iowa super Saxony fleece at 54@58c; full blood Merino do at 54@56c; ¾ blood do do at 54@56c; ½ blood fleeces at 54@58c; common and ¼ blood at 52@54c; common fleeces at 50@52c; domestic pulled city Merino at 58@60c; city No. 1 at 58@60c; lambs at 56@58c; short Merino at 40@43.

COAL MARKETS.

CINCINNATI.

August 1.—The trade is rather quiet. There is but very little afloat to change hands, and but a moderate business doing in the retail way. The following rates rule the market.

Youghiogheny, afloat, ₩ bush	14c
Youghiogheny, delivered, ₩ bush	18c
Ohio river, afloat, ₩ bush	10c
Ohio river, delivered, ₩ bush	14c
Cannel, delivered, ₩ bush	22c
Anthracite, ₩ ton	$11 00

LOUISVILLE.

August 1.—The market has again advanced, and dealers quote as follows: Pittsburgh by the barge load at 18@20c; at retail, delivered, 22c; Pomeroy at retail, delivered, 20c.

Cleveland Iron and Nail Market.

The market for pig iron has been thoroughly dull throughout the week. There has been little or no inquiry. Consumers could not be induced to take hold, and dealers could find no market for their stocks. The amount of iron on hand is already very much larger than is satisfactory to holders, and there is constant accumulation. The condition of the market is anything but healthy for dealers, and is in favor of consumers, but there are no buyers to be found. We reduce our quotation of Salisbury to $62 00, but leave the rest unchanged. Prices are entirely nominal in the absence of any market, and we doubt not that liberal purchasers could obtain favorable terms and concessions on our quotations. Merchant bar is unchanged and steady at 3½c net. Nails have taken another turn, and the prospect for immediate improvement is anything but promising. Since our last report the market has been very dull and ruling rates 10c lower. This brings them to $3 90, at which price the market is exceedingly weak, and a further decline is not improbable.—*Commercial Review 26th.*

Gloucester Fish Market.

For the week ending July 27.

Georges Codfish—The weather is rather bad for curing, and the few that are in marketable order are readily taken at $4⅝ ₩ qtl.

Mackerel—Shore are in moderate receipt and find ready sale. We quote sales of No. 1s at $10 50@10 75; mess, $14; No. 2s $7 50@7 75; large and medium 3s $6 50@5 50. No arrivals of bay the present week.

Fresh Halibut—Grand Bank in fair receipt; sales $3 50 ₩ cwt, Georges very scarce, last sales at $7 00.

Smoked do—8½c ₩ lb.

Oil—Cod, 60c ₩ gallon.—*Cape Ann Advertiser.*

Boston Copper Market.

July 29.—The market for manufactured copper is firm, with a steady demand. Sheathing is selling at 30c, yellow sheathing metal at 22c, bolts and Bravier's copper at 32@36c, as to size, and yellow metal bolts at 24c ₩ lb.

Ingot copper is again excited, with large speculative transactions in New York, at a further advance of ½@¾c ₩ lb. We note sales of domestic here at a range of 22½@23¼c ₩ lb for large and small lots.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, August 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and a shade lower; No 1 red winter $1 19; No 2 $1 17. Corn dull and a shade lower; high mixed offered at 54c; low do 53c. Oats steady; new 40c. Rye—No. 2 lower at 60c. Crude petroleum dull at $5 45@5 50; refined very dull at 22½@22¾c.

PITTSBURGH LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY EVENING, August 2, 1871.

Cattle.

In closing last week's report we remarked that the receipts were very heavy, and up to the time of closing our report but few sales had been made, owing to the great difference of views on the value of cattle. The condition of New York and Philadelphia markets was such that drovers who ship to those points considered it risky business to buy cattle unless so great a reduction would be made as would at least give them a hope or prospect of making a little money. They all claim that for some time they have been losing money, and unless cattle falls in the west enough to allow a fair margin they would be better off not to purchase a bullock. This was about the style of conversation between them and the sellers last week. The effect of it was that cattle were fully ½c lower than the week previous, and selling very slow and dull. On Thursday quite a number of cattle changed hands on the decline, but the sales were not effected without considerable effort. On Friday the arrivals were lighter than any previous day of the week and the market, notwithstanding that not so many cattle were offering as during the early part of the week, was even more dull and dragging. A good many were shipped out on first hands, the owners being unwilling to take the prices offered; by this a good part of the surplus was worked off, and only about the usual number remained over. Saturday the advices received from New York were anything but flattering, and the effect caused the market to wind up panicky. The buyers would not make any more purchases at any prices, preferring to wait future developments. This week the arrivals were light; on Sunday and Monday no trade was done except in a retail way. On Tuesday the arrivals were fair and consisted of fair cattle. The number of buyers that had arrived to this time was large, and included several from the country, who were desirous of purchasing stockers and feeding cattle. To-day the arrivals have been rather light. The market, owing to light receipts and fair demand, has been moderately active, though prices are no better than last week. The buyers are endeavoring to bear down the market, but unless arrivals come more heavy they will not succeed in doing so, as the demand from the country and small towns throughout the East is sufficient to take all the offerings. Very few strictly prime are offering this week, and most of the transactions are in medium stock. To this time we have not heard of anything selling as high as $5 75, most of the sales being made at prices ranging from $4 50 to $5 35. The following are the prices ruling to-day: Extra, 1,200 to 1,500 lbs steers, $5 50; good to prime, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs, $5@5 25; common to medium, 1,000 to 1,100 lbs, $4 75@4 90; bulls, stags and cows, 800 to 1,500 $3 75@4 00; stock steers, 800 to 1,000 lbs, $4@4; Texas steers, $3@3 25.

Hogs.

In closing last week's report we noted that the feeling was dull and weak, and the inclination of prices downward. This state of affairs was caused by the good prices obtained during the first of the week. Hogs were very scarce, and the market advanced from ½ to ¾c; when this fact became known throughout the West those who had hogs ready at once dispatched them to market; the consequence is that they all arrived at one time, and the market went down as quick as it went up. On Thursday hogs were selling slow at $5 25 for the best and continued so on Friday. On Saturday the market was weak and inclined downward under the influence of free arrivals. This week the offerings have been rather heavy and the market has declined fully ½c since our last report. Selling to-day dull and prices very dragging, with a general downward tendency. The following are the current rates: Extra Philadelphia $4 90; good to prime Philadelphia, 225 to 250, $4 80; good to prime New York, 180 to 220, $4 50@4 75.

Sheep.

The sheep market continues fair and steady, and we have but little change to note since our last. The offerings of medium and common sheep are heavier this week than for some time, and prices on this class are a shade lower, with a little difficulty in making sales. Prime and good are in fair supply and prices about the same as last week. The following are the rates current: Extra, 95 to 100 lbs, $5 25; good to prime, 85 to 90 lbs, $4 75@5 00; decent to fair, 75 to 80 lbs, $4 00@4 50; mean to common, 70 to 75 lbs, $3 25@3 50; foot rot and scalawags, by the head, $1 00; lambs 5 to 6c.

Cattle Sales.

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.		Price.
E. Yohn	34	32,810		$4 62
W. Seitz	17	18,750		5 25
J. Bear	23	24,030		4 20
Biddle & Y	33	40,690	$10 off	5 25
Kleman & A	17	22,550		4 40
Kleman & A	14	16,850		4 80
R. Maynes	6	6,500		5 50
S. Shamburg	2	2,620		6 20
Wood, Morrell & Co	18	21,160		5 40
E. D. Aims	18	21,570		5 40
Kleman & A	16	[illegible]		6 00
J. Needy	18	16,950	$3 50 o	4 90
M. Varner	18	21,300		5 12
S. G. Kellar	18	16,180		4 60
S. G. Keilar	1	900		3 00
Kleman & A	1	on leg		25 00
Swiggart	3	3,140	$4 off	4 50
W Bear	9	7,060		3 50
W Bear	23	17,970		3 50
Seltzer	15	17,580	$5 off	5 25
Doester	22	20,160		4 05
Lonknecker	1 bull	1,270		3 00
John Evans	14	16,110		5 00
Wright & Moore	2	2,580		5 50
Sensening	18	20,940		4 50
J Evans	4	4,750		5 25
C Kathdollar	1 cow	980		5 00
Burkhort & Yeager	3	3,470		5 25
Zimmerman	3	3,180		5 12
Hamilton	6	6,400		4 87
Akers & Baumer	3	3,780		5 00
Gealtz & Saul	6	6,360		5 35
Urban	1	1,130		5 12
Hamilton	2	1,360		4 25
Urban	1	880		4 75

SMITH, WATSON & BRIGGS SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.		Price.
R. Gallagher	32	40,840		5 12
R. Maynes	46	64,660		5 00
J. Koldollor	2	2,200		5 40
C. Koldollor	2	2,180		5 12
H. M. Klements	3	3,630		5 37
H. M. Klements	1	1,110		5 60
Toner	1	1,150		5 50
E. Young	7	8,420		4 95
E. Young	11	11,800		4 95
Aull & M	2	2,870	bulls	3 15
Bear	2	2,380		3 50
Longenecker	16	17,680		4 75
Hadden & Co	35	42,230		5 15
Rothermine	18	19,200		4 80

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
R. Gallager	18	22,600	4 90
Seltzer	17	21,680	5 10
C. Censing	3	3,470	6 00
L. Dressler	4	4,348	5 13
Leffler	3	3,800	5 90
J. Raab	2	2,210	5 70
Longbaugh	2	2,220	5 25
Korta	3	3,440	5 50
Johnston	36	43,800	5 30
P. Kline	18	20,250	5 15
Seltzer	15	18,150	5 25
Seltzer	2	2,830	4 60
M. Dalton	51	66,980	5 30
Olmus & Sink	37	46,880	5 25
W. Bean	20	21,250	4 90

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
John McArdle	65	80,430	5 12
John McArdle	32	38,680	5 12
John McArdle	16	21,610	4 50
Wright & Moore	5	4,720	4 75
J. G. Bear	2	1,460	4 10
Jeremiah Roth	2	2,200	5 25
Jeremiah Roth	1	900	3 75
R. Gallagher	23	17,780	3 50
C. S. Musselman	19	18,820	4 00
S. G. Keller	3	2,340	4 00
S. G. Keller	22	[illegible]	3 70
J. F. Beilstine	12	[illegible]	6 00
J. & F. Leffiar	1	1,350	6 00
E. Beese	1	1,160	6 75
C. Brenning	3	3,750	6 25
H. Herchenroether	3	3,730	6 00
Peter Sentz	2	1,840	5 00
Peter Sentz	1	1,300	5 62
P. Sweitzer	2	2,710	6 00
P. Sweitzer	2	2,800	5 80
Wefal & Metz	1	1,290	5 85
John McCaw	2	2,630	5 25
S Hillerick	1	1,310	5 37
S Hillerick	1	1,130	5 25
John Schusler	7	8,700	5 75
John Schusler	1	1,260	5 50
Reichardt & Jacobs	3	3,830	6 00
James Barr	3	3,940	5 75
Hetal & Matz	1	1,140	5 62
George Zischkaw	3	3,820	5 75
R Westreiwer	13	20,350	5 20
J M Baker	42	39,020	4 37
R Gallagher	17	20,500	4 50
Zach Endrass	17	29,450	5 25
A Reed	19	14,600	3 62
A Reed	3	2,780	2 62
R Gallagher	32	34,200	4 75
R Gallagher	19	21,170	4 75
Isaac Musser	16	20,570	5 35
John McArdle	49	62,730	5 30
John McArdle	17	20,360	4 75
John McArdle	17	20,220	4 85
Aull & Myers	23	19,660	2 75
S M Knox	20	18,700	4 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Dalton & H	90	109,430	5 20
Klimen & A	18	20,510	5 25
S. Sampson	17	23,300	5 55
E. Bure	1	1,180	6 10
C. Welful	2	2,020	5 25
J. Hiller	1	1,400	6 00
J. Lefler	3	2,980	6 15
Wm. Temer	2	2,330	5 65
Acker & B	8	17,420	5 50
R. Gallagher	57	90,380	4 50
M. Woods	22	20,300	4 80
T. R. Kline	18	21,000	5 15
Hegel & M	12	11,300	6 10
R. Reed	28	26,490	4 75

MISCELLANEOUS SALES.

	No.	Weight.	Price.
C D Hudson to Mussleman	17	20,060	5 25
W G Peters to H Miller	16	19,740	5 35
W G Peters to H Miller	17	21,270	5 35
Asbury to B Maynes	20	15,850	4 00
Keller to Kessinger	25	20,350	private
W Bells to Sadler, H & Co	3	3,290	5 25
W Bells to Sadler, H & Co	14	16,350	5 25
Whittlesey to Carter	20	20,050	5 30
Bender & Co to A Graff	24	17,160	private
H Styre to W & Moore	6	7,400	4 50
H Styre to W Moore & Co	2	2,210	4 00
C A Thayer to Boltz	20 bulls	16,820	2 75
H. Horst & Weak & Wilder	18	16,360	4 00
H. Horst & Weak & Wilder	26	23,950	4 00
H. Horst & Weak & Wilder to A. Cathdollar	5	3,380	5 25
J. Hanks to T. Lamb	21	19,840	4 30
S. S. Bell to Swiggart	16	18,960	private.
Thrasher to J. Lamb	22	17,750	2 70
Clark to W. Bear	20	16,570	4 40
Kelley to Bensing	18	20,830	5 16
Horst to Gross	25	19,100	4 05
Bell to Hodden	16	19,750	5 00
Horst to Keller	26	19,860	3 90
Lee to R. Maynes	4	5,480	5 25
Lee to R. Maynes	14	17,480	5 25
Lee to R. Maynes	12	15,510	5 25

Hogs.

HEDGES, TAYLOR & HUFF SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Voetter & Brainard	86	24,860	5 05
A. Crawford	24	4,740	5 10
John Taylor	121	20,030	5 35
John Taylor	15	3,000	5 35
John Taylor	130	22,630	5 12
Wesley Hedges	106	22,140	4 90
John F. Reyenthaler	135	35,600	5 00
E. D. Smith	53	12,680	4 25
McBride & Bartlett	36	6,510	4 90
McBride & Bartlett	63	13,820	4 85
John F. Reyenthaler	13	3,890	4 80
H. Frisman & Co	57	11,040	4 90
H. Erisman & Co	4	940	4 90
John F. Reyenthaler	81	19,350	5 00
W. Hedges	9	1,700	4 90
W. Hedges	3	840	4 90
C. M. Keys	93	20,350	4 90
Wesley Hedges	93	19,700	4 80
H. G. Imhoff & Co	87	22,480	5 00
H. G. Imhoff & Co	12	3,370	4 75
Wesley Hedges	39	7,100	4 60
A. Speer	17	3,510	4 60
H. G. Imhoff & Co	105	29,100	4 90
M. B. Sworer	19	1,940	4 50

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
A. W. Gillett	111	19,080	5 25
Voetter & B	45	13,380	5 10
Voetter & B	22	5,280	5 10
A. W. Gillett	10	2,250	5 15
A. W. Gillett	71	17,920	5 30
Voetter & B	77	21,800	5 15
J. Emerick	28	4,240	5 25
E. Yond	16	15,880	4 37
Hedges	97	17,050	5 15
Voetter & B	22	6,350	5 15
Voetter & B	152	43,250	5 20
Voetter & B	84	22,380	5 20
H. G. Imhoff	85	22,230	4 95
A. W. Gillett	33	7,370	4 65
J. Reyenthaler	81	23,200	4 85
A. W. Gillett	30	6,290	4 65

SADLER, HAVENS & CO SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
A. W. Gillett	98	20,690	5 35
Kraus & Co	236	46,080	4 90
Imhoff & Co	12	2,540	4 90
H. McBride	41	7,720	4 60

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO. SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
Imhoff & Co	87	22,410	5 22
Imhoff & Co	100	25,730	5 12
Rothchild	46	12,020	5 10
Imhoff & Co	76	22,460	5 12
W. Hedges	84	16,960	5 20
W. Hedges	20	3,650	5 25
Erisman & P	89	14,010	5 35
Voetter & B	101	21,230	5 15
Erisman & P	71	11,950	5 25
Kraus & Co	52	8,740	4 95
Imhoff & Co	60	13,200	5 00
Krauss & Co	32	5,600	4 90
Voetter & B	239	67,690	5 00
Voetter & B	164	45,860	5 00
J. Kraus & Co	50	11,140	4 90
C. M. Keys	12	2,450	4 90
Reyenthaler	100	22,910	5 10
A. W. Gillett	89	18,700	4 85
W. Hedges	63	12,830	4 90
A W Gillett	59	10,340	4 87
A W Gillett	108	20,140	4 90
W Hedges	97	19,410	4 80
W Hedges	17	3,300	4 90
W Hedges	96	18,460	4 90
E Smith	49	12,310	4 60
Reyenthaler	80	22,590	5 00
A W Gillett	8	1,910	4 80
A W Gillett	28	5,720	4 80
Piett & Kirby	103	18,370	4 55
Piett & Kirby	138	26,420	4 65
Taylor & Co	109	22,720	4 90

Sheep.

HAZLEWOOD & BLACKSTOCK SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
A. Deitrich	426	25,280	4 75
Aull & M	261	22,200	4 75
H. Erisman	222	17,120	4 45
W. Hill	66	6,500	5 00
Wm. Alcorn	102	6,920	4 35
H. Erisman	103	10,570	5 10
Lloyd & Taylor	90	7,100	4 00
J. Latta	163	8,530	5 10
J. Pearce	336	27,100	4 75
H. Erisman	215	16,740	4 60
H. Erisman	211	17,380	4 90
J. Lloyd	105	8,380	4 60
H. Erisman	381	30,390	4 60
J. Pearce	121	9,340	4 35

SADLER, HAVENS & CO. SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J Loyd	156	13,060	4 50
Deitrich	20	1,040	5 25
J Pearce	261	16,400	4 85
J Pearce	102	1,020	4 50
W Hill	114	2,580	3 50
E Young	200	16,800	4 60
E Young	185	19,240	5 80
J Pearce	23	2,580	4c
W S Burk	251	14,910	4 27
A Deitrich	213	16,950	4 60

HEDGES, TAYLOR & DUFF SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. C. Lloyd	171	17,390	5 12
J. P. Landis	197	16,580	4 55
Wm. Alcorn	166	13,070	4 85
Joseph Pearce	100	7,770	4 35
J. C. Lloyd	84	6,790	4 75
Joseph Pearce	392	29,350	4 25
Wm. Alcorn	94	7,250	4 30
Olmus & S	120	9,920	4 90
S. F. Pancost	41 lambs	2,440	6 50
S. F. Pancost	224	11,760	4 65
J. Y. Lotta	221	17,980	4 45
Johnson	201	16,380	4 45
J. B. Landis	46 bucks from $2 50 to $3.		

HOLMES, LAFFERTY, GLASS & CO SOLD TO

	No.	Weight.	Price.
J. Latta	107	8,240	4 60
Pearce	153	15,580	4 40
Latta	239	18,900	4 70
Erisman & P	197	20,100	5 35
Erisman & P	73	6,720	5 10
C. Cashdollar	15	1,070	4 50
W. Hill	73	9,790	4 12
W. Hill	99	7,770	4 37
John Drum	214	15,460	4 75
Erisman & P	182	16,520	4 60
Erisman & P	8 Bucks, ₩ head,		2 50
Taylor & Lloyd	101	7,340	4 60
Taylor & Lloyd	75	6,420	4 60
J. Latta	225	17,710	4 70
Erisman & P	60	4,300	4 55
A. Deitrich	179	15,380	4 25
A. Deitrich	13 Bucks, ₩ head,		2 50

ALLEGHENY LIVE STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
MONDAY, July 31, 1871.

Cattle.

The receipts by the various railroads centering at the Union Yards were thirty cars, eighteen of which were from Ohio, two from Indiana, and the balance from Chicago. In addition to these there were four and one half cars from East Liberty, and fully six from Washington, Greene and Butler counties, making in all some 750 or 800 head on sale this morning. This is by far the largest number offered on this market since the opening of the East Liberty retail yard, and of course constituted an over supply. The quality of the cattle was fair, although there were a few common and thinnish stock offered, but these were offset by some very superior cattle, the finest that have been on the market for one year, brought from Newark, Ohio, by Mr. Jacob Needy. The market opened up slow and dull, and continued so until the close. The butchers were evidently posted as to the number on sale, and commenced at prices fully ½c below last week's figures. The drovers were not willing to concede to such a decline, amounting to from $5 to $6 on a common bullock, they contending that it was too much, but were willing to drop a quarter, but this would not satisfy the butchers; and after holding for some time, and seeing the impossibility of holding up the market, some of the more weak drovers gave way, and butchers had the market all their own way, making purchases pretty generally at their own figures. We are stating facts when we say that in many instances butchers bought cattle from 75c to $1 00 per hundred, or from $8 00 to $10 00 cheaper than last week. In fact, before the market was over it became totally flat, and cattle were given to butchers at their own offers. Cattle did not bring as much to-day, in a great many instances, as they cost in the west, and we have to record one of the worst markets ever experienced in Allegheny. The following are about the prices obtained to-day: Good bulls were here in supply greater than the demand, and sold at ruinously low prices, from 2½ to 3½c ₩ lb; extra cattle, weighing from 1,200 to 1,300 lbs, 6 to 6½c; prime 1,200 lbs steers, fat and smooth, $4 75 to $5 80; good 1,100 lbs steers, in excellent condition, $5 25 to $5 50; fair butcher cattle, weighing from 1,000 to 1,050 lbs, 5c; common grassers, 900 to 1,000 lbs, 4½c to 4¾c; heifers and cows, $4 25 to $4 90.

ARRIVALS.

The following are the arrivals as reported by Mr. S. B. McKown, cashier Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicgo Railroad:

	Cars.
Rothschild & K., from Chicago	8
Marks & Bro., from Chicago	3
L. & J. Shamberg, from Chicago	1
M. Varner, from Chicago	2
S. Trauerman, from Chicago	2
S. Kraus, from Crestline, O	1
J. Johnson, from Crestline, O	2
Willis Wood, from Indianapolis, Ind	1
Monroe & Wright, from Indianapolis, Ind	1
Greenwald & Kahn, from Marion, O	3
Needy & Bro., from Newark, O	4
J. R. Groves, from Newark, O	1
W. C. Mulholland, from Newark, O	1
W. Root, from Newark, O	1
Warner & Smootz, from Newark, O	1
F. Volbright, from Wooster, O	1
Griswold & Co., from Orrville, O	1
F. Slutts, from Orrville, O	1
J. Snaivley, from Orrville, O	1
W. C. Thrasher, from Leetonia, O	1
Total	30

SHEEP.

C. Thompson, from Middlesex	1

HOGS.

J. Herchenrother, from Chicago, Ill	1

Cattle Sales.

P. Schidmantel sold 9 head Butler county at 5¼ to 5⅜c, averaged 1,100 lbs.

M. Varner sold 31 head Chicago and Pennsylvania cattle at prices from 5 to 5¾c—18 head left over.

F. Volbright 17 head Ohio cattle at prices from 3¾ to 5¾c.

C. Thraser sold 13 head Ohio cattle at prices from 3 to 5¾c—7 head left over.

S. Kraus sold 39 head Ohio and East Liberty stock at from 5 to 6c.

James Hanlon sold 15 head Washington county cattle at prices from 5½ to 5¾c—10 head left over.

Carr & McAllister sold 50 head Ohio and Indiana cattle at prices from 5 to 6¼c.

Jacob Needy sold 49 head Ohio cattle at prices from 4½ to 6¼c.

J. Hunter commissioned 19 head Ohio cattle at prices from 4½ to 6c.

E. Katz sold 23 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5 to 6c; also 5 head extra to W. Peters at 7c.

J. Loberman sold 20 head Ohio cattle at prices running from 5 to 5¾c.

John McMurtrie & Son sold 16 head Beaver county cattle at prices from $4 40 to $4 60.

J. Slutts sold 18 head of fair Ohio cattle at $5 40.

S. Lowenstein sold 4 head Washington and Indiana county cattle at prices ranging from $4 75 to 5 76.

Peter Hartman sold 26 head Greene county cattle at prices from $5 40 to $6.

Marks & Bro. sold 22 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5 to 6⅛c.

S. Truerman sold 45 head Chicago, Ill., and Westmoreland, Pa., cattle at from 5@6c.

Greenwald & Kahn sold 90 cattle at prices from 5 @6⅛c.

Rothchild & Zeigler sold 43 head Chicago cattle at prices from 5½@6⅛c; also, 2 loads from 4½@5⅛c.

Keefer & Byer sold 47 head Chicago cattle at prices from 4⅛@6c.

Henry Nagle sold 3 cows for $135.

Joseph Snaivly wholesaled 20 head Ohio cattle at 4½c.

Sheep.

The number of sheep and lambs on sale this morning did not fall far short of 1,500 head. The quality of the offerings about the same as generally on sale. The supply was rather in excess of the demand, and trade was slow, although there was not much change from last week's prices. Fair lambs weighing from 50 to 60 lbs selling from $2 75 to $3 50 ₩ head. Common from $1 25 to $2 00 ₩ head. Sheep selling at about 5c ₩ pound for fair, 95 to 100 pounds.

Sheep Sales.

Wm. Neely sold 81 head Armstrong county lambs at prices from $2 00 to 3 75 ₩ head.

Jacob Rind sold 65 head good sheep at prices from 5 to 5½c ₩ lb.

John Beeler sold 150 head Butler county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $2 50 to 5 00 ₩ head and lambs from $1 50 to 3 00 ₩ head.

A. Steakly sold 50 head sheep and lambs; sheep from $2 00 to 3 25 ₩ head, and lambs from $1 50 to 2 50.

C. Thompson sold 100 head Mercer county sheep and lambs; sheep at prices from $2 75 ₩ head to 5c ₩ lb, and lambs from $2 00 to $3 50 ₩ head.

Jacob Emmill sold 40 head sheep and lambs. Sheep at 5½c ₩ lb averaged 110 lbs. Lambs at $4 00 ₩ head extra.

J. C. McNeese sold 100 head Butler county lambs at prices from $2 00@3 00 ₩ head. Also 65 good sheep at prices from 5@5½c ₩ lb.

Keefer & Krause sold 148 head lambs at prices from $1 30@3 75. Also 34 head sheep at prices running from $5 00@7 00 ₩ head.

E. Barnes wholesaled 33 head sheep at 5c ₩ lb good. Also 18 lambs at $2 00 ₩ head.

John Cotton sold 62 head Mercer county lambs at prices from $2 00@3 50.

M. Horner sold 75 lambs from Beaver county at prices ranging from $1 50 to $3 00; also 25 sheep from $3 to $4 ₩ head.

Adam Eckert sold 90 head Butler county lambs at prices from $2 to $4 ₩ head; also 21 sheep from $3 to $4 50 ₩ head.

P. Schidmantel & Co. sold 170 head sheep and lambs. Sheep from $3 to $5 50 ₩ head; lambs from $2 to $3.

PITTSBURGH MARKET WEEKLY REVIEW.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

REMARKS—There have been some slight changes in manufactured iron, glass and drugs; other leading articles remain unchanged in prices. This being the dull season, trade is in sympathy and is also inanimate. But the summer solstice will soon pass away, and a lively fall trade set in. Business men require a respite, and now is their time to take it, which will the better enable them to stem the tide of the heavy fall and winter trade. Following will be found the current rates of the market for articles of Pittsburgh manufacture and sale. Consult the columns of the COMMERCIAL for reliable business houses.

PITTSBURGH DRY GOODS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

BROWN COTTONS.

Anchor A	13 c	Idaho	12½c
Eagle	12 c	Duquesne	12 c
Conewago	12½c	Magnolia	10 c

PRINTS.

Merrimacks	11½@ c	Richmond	11½@ c
Spragues	11½@ c	Pacifics	11½@ c
Americans	11½@ c	Mourning	11 @ c
Conestoga	11½@ c	Garner	11 @ c
Allen Pinks	11½@ c		

GINGHAMS.

Lancaster	15	Glasgow	12½
Bates	15		

DELAINES.

Hamilton	20c	Manchester	20c
Pacific	20c		

TICKINGS.

Whitaker	40
Portsmouth	33
Roanoke	28
Conestoga Medal	23
Pennsylvania	18

BROOM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

We quote the manufacturers' prices as follows:

Shaker No. 1, ₩ dozen	$ 4 00
Shaker " 2, "	3 50
Hurl A "	4 00
Hurl " 1, "	3 50
Hurl " 2, "	3 25
Braid " 1, "	3 75
Braid " 2, "	3 25
Round Hurl "	3 25
Plain Hurl	2 75
Western common	2 50
Broom corn, prime ₩ ton	$120
Broom corn, common, ₩ ton	90@100
Broom handles, ₩ 1,000	20@ 25
Swallow brooms, ₩ dozen	5 00

NATRONA CHEMICALS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

The following are the card rates of the Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company:

Saponifer—50 cases at	$5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 00 ₩ case.
Potash—50 cases	5 50 ₩ case.
Less quantity	6 50 ₩ case.
Bi carb soda—25 kegs	6¼c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	6½c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 kegs	3c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3¼c ₩ lb.
Sal soda—25 bbls	2⅞c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	3c ₩ lb.
Caustic soda—10 drums	7 c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	7½c ₩ lb.
Copperas—20 bbls	1¾c ₩ lb.
Less quantity	2 c ₩ lb.
Porous alum—10 bbls	3½c ₩ lb.
Sulphuric acid	3 c ₩ lb.
Muriatic acid	4 c ₩ lb.
Nitric acid	15c ₩ lb.
Chloride calcium	3 c ₩ lb.
Pure alumina	10c ₩ lb.
Salt	$2 00 ₩ bbl.
Lump Alum	3½@4c ₩ lb.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

Corrected by Harris & Ewing, Wholesale Druggists:

Acid.			Magne cal	lb	75 @ 1 40
Acetic	lb	17 @ 20	—Carb	lb	35 @ 45
Citric	lb	113@115	Manna S F	lb	1 38
Oxalic	lb	37	Morph sul	lb	5 65
Tartaric	lb	75	Nutm No 1	lb	1 32
Alcohol, gall		1 95 @ 2 20	*Oil.*		
Aloes.			Bergamot	lb	6 50 @ 7 75
Cape	lb	16	—Castor	lb	26 @ 28
Socot	lb	85	—Cinnam	lb	3 50
Am. Carb	lb	24 @ 25	—Cloves	lb	2 12
—Aqua	lb	12 @ 14	*Oil.*		
Annotta	lb	80 @ 1 00	Cod liver	gal	2 00 @ 2 50
Ashes	lb		Lemon	lb	7 50
—Soda	lb	4¾@ 5½	Linseed	gall	93 @ 1 00
Bal. Copa	lb	1 05	Neats f	gall	1 10 @ 1 50
Bay Rum, gal		3 75 @ 4 30	Olive	gall	1 75 @ 2 00
Bark.			—quarts	doz	7 50 @15 00
Cassia	lb	54	—pints	doz	4 00 @ 4 25
Cinch r'd	lb	1 60 @ 1 65	Origan	lb	80 @ 1 25
" Pale	lb	80 @ 85	Pepper't	lb	4 80 @ 5 00
" Com	lb	45 @ 55	Rosemary	lb	1 50 @ 2 00
Black Lead.			Sassafras	lb	1 05 @ 1 15
American	lb	5 @ 6	Sperm	gall	2 00 @ 2 30
East Ind	lb	11 @ 12	Tanners	gall	75 @ 88
German	lb	7 @ 9	Whale	gall	90 @ 98
Blue Mass	lb	55	Winteg'n	lb	7 00
Blue Vitr	lb	11½@ 13	Opium Ty	lb	7 38
Borax ref	lb	34 @ 36	Pl Paris	bbl	4 50 @ 5 50
Brims roll	lb	4⅜@ 5¾	*Potass.*		
—Flor Sul	lb	5⅜@ 6⅜	Bichrom	lb	25 27
Calomel A	lb	1 31	Chlorate	lb	58 @ 60
—English	lb	1 62	Iodide	lb	6 50
Camp ref	lb	85 @ 86	Putty	lb	4½@ 5½
Canthar's	lb	2 00 @ 2 10	Quin sulp	oz	2 50
Cham. Ger	lb	47	Rosin	lb	4 00 @ 7 50
—Roman	lb	45	*Root.*		
Chlorof'm	lb	1 44	Gentian	lb	18
Cloves	lb	26	Gingr E I	lb	21
Cochineal	lb	94 @ 98	" Jamca	lb	30
Con lye case		5 75 @ 6 00	Ipecac pow	lb	2 68
Copp'ras	lb	2¼@ 3½	Jalap pow	lb	1 50
Cream Tar	lb	46 @ 48	Liquorice	lb	17 @ 19
Cubebs	lb	28	Rhub E I	lb	1 60 @ 2 00
Cudbear	lb	25 @ 45	Sars Hon	lb	51 @ 55
Emery En	lb	10 @ 12	Senega	lb	1 10
Et Nit sps	lb	40 @ 44	Valeri En	lb	52
—Sulph	lb	70 @ 74	" Germ	lb	35
Ext Logw	lb	12 @ 12½	Sal Ammo	lb	14 @ 16
—Liq Cala	lb	52 @ 55	—Epsom	lb	4¾@ 5½
—Italian	lb	40	—Soda	lb	3½@ 4
—Sicily	lb	25	*Seed.*		
Fustic chi	lb	3 @ 4	Canary	lb	9 @ 9½
Galls Alep	lb	39 @ 41	Hemp	lb	9 @ 9½
Gum.			Cardamn	lb	4 25
Arabic sts	lb	52 @ 57	Mustard	lb	20 @ 24
" White	lb	72 @ 78	Senna Al	lb	30
Myrrh T'k	lb	67	" E In	lb	24
Shellac	lb	43 @ 47	*Soda.*		
Trag s'rts	lb	45 @ 60	Bi Carb	lb	6½@ 7
" Flake	lb	1 10 @ 1 35	Soap Cast	lb	16 @ 19
Hoffm's A	lb	@ 44	—Cast wh	lb	24 @ 27
Indigo Ma	lb	1 40 @ 1 50	Sugar L'd	lb	32
—Span fl't	lb	1 55 @ 1 60	Turp sps	gall	68 @ 78
Iodine res		8 40	*Varnish.*		
Junip Ber	lb	12 @ 13	Copal	gall	1 50 @ 2 25
Log Chipd	lb	3 @ 4	Japan	gall	90 @ 1 35
Mace	lb	2 00	Damar	gall	2 20 @ 2 80
Madder	lb	19 @ 20	Ven Red	lb	3½@ 4½

HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

IRON AND STEEL.

Iron	3½c
Tool steel	15 c
Machinery steel	10½c
Tire steel	7 c
Cast spring steel	10 c
Cast plow slab steel	10 c
German plow slab steel	8½c

HORSE SHOES.

	Per Keg.
100 keg lots	$4 75
Smaller lots	5 00

Mule shoes $1 higher.

ANVILS.

Solid cast steel	17c
Railroad frogs	12c
Cast steel castings	
Wrought iron castings	

SMITH SLEDGES.

	Price ₩ lb.
Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lb	32½c

DOUBLE FACED SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	11c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	32½c

STONE SLEDGES.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	11c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished 8 to 30 lbs	17c
Solid cast steel, polished, 8 to 30 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 8 to 30 lbs	33c

COAL SLEDGES.

Cast steel plated, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	13c
Solid cast steel, polished, 5 to 9 lbs	29c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 5 to 9 lbs	36c

STONE MASONS' TOOLS.

Double face, cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	15c
Double face, extra cast steel plated, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	21c
Double face, solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 12 lbs	33c
Double face, solid cast steel, all polished, 3 to 12 lbs	36c

ENGINEERS' SLEDGES.

Steel face and pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	12c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	18c
Solid cast steel, polished, 6 to 24 lbs	30c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 24 lbs	35c

SPIKE, SHIP AND RAILROAD MAULS.

Cast steel faced, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	33c
Solid cast steel, polished, 3 to 10 lbs	36c

STRIKING HAMMERS.

Cast steel plated, 6 to 12 lbs	15c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 lbs	28c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 6 to 12 lbs	31c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c

HAND HAMMERS.

Cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	20c
Extra cast steel face and pane, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	25c
Solid cast steel, polished, 2 to 5 lbs	36c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 2 to 5 lbs	40c

CARPENTERS' HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Steel face and pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	30c
Extra cast steel pane, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	35c
Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c

ROUND PANE HAMMERS—EXTRA FINISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ lbs	65c

MACHINISTS' HAMMERS—EXTRA STEEL AND POLISH.

Solid cast steel, polished, 1½ to 3 lbs	50c
Solid cast steel, all polished	55c
Solid cast steel, all polished, 1 to 1½ lbs	65c

PORTABLE BEAK IRON.

2 to 5 lbs	50c
6 to 10 lbs	40c
11 to 20 lbs	34c
21 to 40 lbs	25c
41 to 100 lbs	22c
Over 100 lbs	20c

WEDGES.

Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, ₩ lb	5½c
Wood choppers' wedges, fluted, assorted, steel point, ₩ lb	7c
Solid cast steel, ₩ lb	8c

CROWBARS.

Steel pointed, hammered, wedge and pinch point, ₩ lb	5c
Steel crowbars, ₩ lb	8c
Solid cast steel, ₩ lb	12c
Solid cast steel, all polished, ₩ lb	25c

HARROW TEETH.

¾, ⅞ and 1 inch iron, ₩ lb	4c
⅝ inch iron, ₩ lb	4½c
¾ inch steel, ₩ lb	7c
⅝ inch steel, ₩ lb	8c

STEEL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

Best refined cast steel, ordinary sizes	18c
Machinery steel, ⅜ to 2 inches	13c
Cast spring steel	13c
German spring steel	10c
Blister steel	10 @15c
Cast plow steel	13c
Best refined German plow steel	11c
Puddled do do	9c

ELLIPTIC, PLATFORM AND SIDE SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	₩ lb 15c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	14c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	14c
Bright half scroll springs	18c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	₩ lb 16c
Black elliptic, 1¼ inch and wider	15c
Bright platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	16c
Black platform and side springs, 1¼ in. and wider	15c
French platform and scroll coach springs (with or without shackles)	19c

OIL TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SPRINGS.

Bright elliptic and side, 1¼ inch and wider	₩ lb 18c
French platform and scroll coach springs, (with or without shackles)	21c

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SULKY SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	$4 00
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	3 75
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 50
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 30 to 34 in. and under	4 25

TEMPERED, TESTED AND WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (FRENCH HEADS.)

	Per pair.
Bright, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	$2 63
Black, 1¼ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 50
Bright, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 88
Black, 1½ in. 2 leaf, 26 to 28 in. and under	2 65

WARRANTED SEAT SPRINGS, (RIVET HEAD.)

	Per pair.
Black, 1¼ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 1 man	$1 75
Black, 1½ inch, 2 leaf, to carry 2 men	2 25

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

IRON.

Common bar sizes	3½@4		
Horse shoe	5 @		
Heavy band	4½@5		
Hoop and light band	4½@9½		
Round and square	3⅝@7¾		
Oval	4 @4¾		
Half oval and half round	4 @5½		
Boiler iron	5½@9		
Tank iron	@5		
All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra.			
Flat rails punched and countersunk	4 @4½		
T. rail, 12, 16, 20, 28 and 40 lbs to the yard	4 @5		
Nail rods	8¼@10		
Coal screen iron	5¼@6½		
	American.	Charc'l.	Juniata.
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5	6½	8¼
" " 18 to 24	5½	7	9¼
" " 25 to 26	5¾	7¼	9½
" " 27	6	7½	9¾
All sheets over 28 in. wide, ¼c ₩ lb extra.			

NAILS.

10d to 6d Nails, Fencing and Brads	$4 50
8d and 9d " " "	4 75
6d and 7d " " "	5 00
4d and 5d " " "	5 25
3d "	6 00
2d "	7 25
3d fine "	7 25
2d fine "	8 25
⅞ lining "	8 00
Clinch "	6 25
Cut Spikes	4 75
Cut Boat Spikes	5 25

Barrel Nails—⅞ in, $8 00; 1 in, $7 50; 1¼ in, $7 00; 1⅛ in, $6 50; 1¼ in, $600; 1½ in, $5 75.

Tobacco Nails—50c above common.

Finishing Nails—$1 25 above common 4d to 40d.

Finishing Nails—1½, $9 00; 1, $10 00.

ABATEMENT.

Nails—$4 50 rates, 60 days, or ½ and 2 per cent. off for cash in lots of 100 kegs.

Iron—$3 50 rates, 60 days, 2 per cent. off for cash.

TERMS.

Note or acceptance at sixty days, with current rates of exchange on New York, or a discount of 2 ₩ cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payment to be made in New York exchange, United States Treasury notes, or their equivalent. No discount on bills of less than $50.

CORDAGE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

The following are the card rates:

Manilla rope	21½
Manilla rope, twelve thread	22½
Manilla rope, six and nine thread	23½
Manilla hawser laid oil well boring rope	22
Manilla hawser, tarred	22
Manilla lath twine, tarred	22
Manilla hay, stave and leather twine	23
Sisal rope	20½
Sisal lath twine, tarred	22
Sisal hay, stave and leather twine	29½
American hackled hemp tarred rope	19
American hackled hemp white rope	20
Russia hemp tarred rope	
Jute rope	13½@15
Cotton rope	60 @65
Houseline, marline and hambroline	23 @25
Spun yarn	18 @22
Hemp lath twine, tarred	18
Hemp sash and bell cord	28 @30
American hemp packing	14 @20
Russia do do	
Italian do do	
Jute	15
Patent self-lubricating packing	45
First quality oakum	11
American Navy oakum	10½
do do do best	12
Caulking cotton	10 @20

WHITE LEAD, PUTTY, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

The following are the current quotations:

Pure in lots of 2,000 lbs in oil	12½c
Pure in lots of 500 lbs in oil	13 c
Fancy brands from	7 @11 c
White lead dry (strictly pure) in kegs	11½c
Orange mineral	14 @14½c
Pure red lead	10½@11 c
Painters' red lead	9½@10 c
Litharge	10 @10½c
Selected zinc, ground in oil	11 c
Vieille Montagne Co.'s French zinc	15 c
Blue paint, ground in oil	8 @11 c
Putty	4½@ 5½c

MERCHANT BAR AND HEAVY HARDWARE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

The following are the card rates of Lewis, Oliver & Phillips:

Iron, standard list. Assorted orders, 3½c, card rates, net.	
Nails	$4 25 card rate, net
Iron wedges	5½c ₩ lb net
Nail rods, "Benzon"	7½c ₩ lb net
	Discount off standard list.
Carriage and tire bolts	60, 10 and 5 ₩ cent. off net
Plow bolts	20 and 10
Stove bolts	10 and 5
Machine and square head bolts	50 and 5
Coach and lag screws, by the 100	50, 10 and 5
Square and hexagon nuts and washers	5½c ₩ lb off
1 cent ₩ lb extra for less than 1 keg of each size.	
Harrow teeth, in lots of 1 ton or more, 1 in. diam., 4c; ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., 4½c; ⅝ in. diam., 4½c ₩ lb.	
Skein bolts, in lots of 1 keg or more, ⅝ in. diam., 7½c; 9-16 in. diam., 8½c; ½ in. diam., 9½c.	
Coach and lag screws, in bulk, in lots of one keg or more, 1 cent. ₩ lb, over above.	
Screw Hook and Eye hinge, ¾ to 1 in. diam.	10c; ⅝ in. diam. 11c; ½ in. diam. 13c ₩ lb net.
Screw and Strap Hinges, in lots of 100 pairs or more, 14 to 36 in. long, 7c ₩ lb; 8, 10 and 12 in. long, 8½c ₩ lb net.	
Strap and T hinges	20@7½ ₩ cent off.
Screw hitching rings	$6 25 ₩ 100
Duck nest tuyere irons	$13 50 ₩ doz. net.
Cast iron washers	3½c ₩ lb net
Bridge and roof bolts—	
1 to 2⅛ in. diam. over 8 feet long	₩ lb. 4½c
1 to 2⅛ in. diam. from 4 to 8 feet long	5c
1 to 2⅛ in. diam. from 1½ to 4 feet long	5½c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., over 4 feet long	6c
⅝, ¾ and ⅞ in. diam., from 1½ to 4 feet long	6½c

WAGON HARDWARE.

Embracing novelties not before offered to the trade.

Wagon box strap bolts, 10 inch long by 7-16 at screw end	40c cts ₩ set of 8 bolts.
Wagon box strap bolts, 12 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	55c ₩ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 14 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	80c ₩ set of 8 bolts
Wagon box strap bolts, 16 in. long by ⅜ at screw end	90c ₩ set of 8 bolts.
5c ₩ set for each additional inch over 14 inch by ⅜. All lengths made.	
Wagon box rods, narrow track, each	15c
Wagon box rods, wide track, each	20c
Single tree irons, ₩ set of 4 pieces	30c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 2⅜ inch wide, ₩ set	48c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3 inch wide, ₩ set	50c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3¼ inch wide, ₩ set	53c
Wrought iron bolster plates, 3½ inch wide, ₩ set	55c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, each	13½c
Wagon Brake Ratchets, finished with guard, each	35c
Wrought rub iron, each	10c
Wagon Hammer Straps, each	35c
Strap bolts, rods, single tree irons, bolster plates, brake ratchets and hammer straps, in lots of 50 set, each, 15 ₩ cent. off.	
Wagon box staples, 1½ to 2½ inch to clinch, ₩ 1,000 net	$14 net.
Wagon box staples, to rivet on, ₩ 1,000	10 50 net.
Neck yoke eyes, each	4½c net.
Neck yoke eyes, with ⅞ inch rings	7c net.
King bolts, ⅞, 1, 1⅛ and 1¼ inch in diameter, ₩ lb	9½
Wagon rivets, extra large, oval and steeple head, ⅜ inch diameter, all lengths, ₩ lb ex.	11½
Wagon rivets, 3-16 inches diam., all lengths	2
Wagon rivets in 5 lbs, paper boxes, ₩ lb ex.	
Tongue cap iron, same as band iron, 1¾, 2, and 2¼ inch wide, same price ₩ lb as band iron	
Wagon and hinge nails, ₩ lb net	15
Thimble Skeins, 40 and 10 ₩ cent. off list.	
Coupling plates / Double tree plates	₩ lb 7½ net
Tongue tree plates / Neck yoke	₩ lb 8½

LUMBER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

UNPLANED LUMBER.

Clear, ₩ M	$60 00
First common	50 00
Second common	28 00
Third common	20 00
Sheeting	18 00
Hemlock joists and scantling	20 00

PLANED LUMBER.

First common, ₩ M	$60 00
Clear	70 00
Flooring boards	38 00
Partition boards	40 00
Shelving on both sides	33 00
Shelving on one side	31 00
Plow and drop weatherboarding	33 00
Moulded weatherboarding	33 00
Rabbited weatherboarding	33 00
Half-inch patent planed	25 00
Half-inch patent unplaned	20 00
Twelve-inch vertical, with stripes	33 00
Oak and yellow pine flooring boards	45 00

SHINGLES AND LATH.

No. 1, 18-inch, sawed	$ 6 75
No. 2, 18-inch, sawed	5 00
No. 1, 16-inch, shaved	6 00
No. 1, 16-inch, sawed	5 00
Lath	4 50

PITTSBURGH GLASS MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

The following are the card prices of window glass, adopted by the manufacturers of Pittsburgh:

PER BOX OF FIFTY FEET.

8 by 10	$4 25
8 by 11 to 10 by 13	4 75
9 by 12 to 10 by 13	4 75
9 by 13 to 10 by 13	4 75
9 by 14 to 10 by 14	5 00
9 by 15 to 10 by 15	5 00
10 by 16 to 12 by 18	5 50

TERMS.

Strictly cash, at discounts marked; and payment required in all cases, in funds equal in value to United States Treasury notes, or exchange on New York or Pittsburgh.

COPPER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

The following are the current rates in this market:

	₩ lb net cash.
Braziers' Copper, over 12 lb sheets, (or 1 lb to square foot)	32c
Braziers' Copper, for 16 oz and over 12 oz	35c
All sheet Copper, 12 oz per square foot, and under	35c
Circles Copper, less than 84 inches diam	35c
Circles Copper, 84 inches diam and over	35c
Segment and Pattern Sheets	35c
Sheathing Copper, (14 by 18 inches) over 12 oz	30c
Bolt Copper	32c
Locomotive Fire Box Sheets	32c
Copper Bottoms	32c
Copper Bottoms, O'Neill's Patent	40c
Copper Bottoms, Hazelton's Patent	37c
Polished Copper, Patent, cut to sizes for boilers	37@38c
Polished Copper, O'Neill's patent, sheathing size	35@36c
Brass kettles, 5c ₩ lb off, for 500 lbs and over	55c

CRACKER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

The following are the card rates for Marvin's and other Pittsburgh manufactured crackers:

French Crackers	18	Lemon Biscuit	12½
Aerated Crackers	9	Fruit Biscuit	12½
Boston Crackers extra	10	Raisin Fruit Biscuit	14
Round Soda Crackers	10	Scotch Biscuit	12½
Boston Toast Crackers	7½	Ginger Snaps	13
Rafters "	7	Spiced Jumbles	13
Milk Biscuit, extra	12	Sugar Jumbles	14
Soda "	7½	Lemon Snaps	14
Butter "	7½	Almond Snaps	14
Oyster "	7½	Ginger Cakes	12
N.Y. Water "	7	Orange Cakes	14
Water "	7	Strawberry Cakes	14
Extra Pilot	7	Honey Biscuit	13
Pilot	5	Cream Crackers	24
Cracker Meal	7	Graham Wine Biscuit	10
Cracker Meal, ₩ doz	1 00	Graham Boston Bisc't	9
Sugar Crackers	18	Oat Meal Cakes	10
Wine Crackers	10		

PITTSBURGH HIDE AND LEATHER MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

The following are the prices ruling in this market, reported from actual sales by wholesale dealers:

LEATHER.

Oak sole, light and middle	33@38c	Oak harness, best city	38@41c
Oak sole, heavy	35@41c	Oak harness, county	33@37c
Oak sole, Spanish	33@41c	Bridle, fair, ₩ doz	$54@64
Oak, slaughter in rough	32@34c	Band leather, ₩ lb	35@38c
Red sole B A mild	31@33c	Hand leather, ₩ lb	33@40c
Red sole B A heavy	31@33c	Waxed calf	$1 35@1 45
Red sole Orinoco	32@35c	Wax kip	80c@$1 15
Shoe skirting	40@42c	Wax'd upper, ₩ ft	20@25c
Saddler's skirting	45@55c	No. 1 pad skins, ₩ doz	$5 00@5 50
Black bridle, ₩ doz	$50@55		

HIDES.

Green salted, all weights	10 @11 c	Green salt calf	17 @19 c
Green butchers' hides, cow & steer	7 @8 c	Green butch's do	14 @16 c
Green salt kip	14 @15 c	Dry flint hides, nominal	20 @22 c

OIL AND TALLOW.

Pure Labrador Straits, ₩ gal	65c	Bank Oil	55c
Straits, best	60c	Tallow	8@8½c

TIN PLATES, ETC.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

The prices of tin plates, according to brands, are as follows:

I C, 10x14, charcoal	$10 75
I X, 10x14, charcoal	13 50
I C, 12x12, charcoal	11 25
I X, 12x12, charcoal	14 00
I C, 14x20, charcoal	11 75
I X, 14x20, charcoal	14 50
I C, 14x20, leaded	10 25
I X, 14x20, leaded	13 00
Pig Tin	42

TOBACCO MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

We herewith annex the ruling jobbers' prices manufacturers, of course, giving a discount for large lots.

Spun Roll	$ 70@ 75	Diamond Twist	90@1 00
Flounders	68@ 75	Rough & Ready	95@1 00
Tens	65@ 75	Scotch Snuff	
Navy	65@ 75	Copenh'n Snuff	80@ 90
Louisville Navy	72@ 75	Cut and Dry	28@ 32
Richmond do	60@ 72	Wheel'g stogies	10½@11½

HORSE SHOES.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
THURSDAY, August 3, 1871.

The following are the current cash prices:

Horse shoes, ₩ keg	$4 75
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	5 75
Less than 100 kegs:	
Horse shoes, ₩ keg	5 00
Mule shoes, ₩ keg	6 00

IRON MARKETS.

IRONTON, O.

We cannot note any change in the prices of either raw or manufactured iron; but the clipping from our exchanges below indicate that a depreciation cannot take place. We quote as before.

Foundry hot blast No. 1	$34@36
Foundry hot blast No. 2	33@35
Mill hot blast	32@34
Cold blast, car wheel	56@63
Bituminous Belfont	33@35
Bituminous Ashland	33@35

The mills, the stove foundry and the machine and boiler shops are running.

The Belfont Nail mill has between six and eight hundred tons of pig iron on hand, and owing to the recent reduction of rates, has no stock of nails on hand; therefore, the mill will continue to run until the furnace will be ready to start again. Meanwhile the work of enlarging and puttig in additional machines, which does not interfere with the running of the mill, goes bravely on.

NEW YORK.

July 29.—The market for Scotch pig is decidedly firmer, owing to favorable advices from the other side; holders here have advanced their pretensions but there is very little demand, and we have only to notice sales of 200 tons Gartsherrie, to arrive, at $33; and 200 tons Eglington, exship, $31. We quote Eglinton, $31 50, Glengarnock and Gartsherrie $33 50 @34 00, and Coltness, $35 00@36 00. American continues in active request, but the stock on the spot is very light, and the transactions have been confined principally to parcels for future delivery, the market closing very firm. The sales are 200 tons Poughkeepsie at $35 00 for No. 1, and $33 00 for No. 2; 500 do. No. 1 Lehigh, $35 50; and 1,600 do. No. 1 forward delivery, on private terms. There has been a good demand for both English and American rails at about quoted rates, and sales have been made of 2,000 tons American at $69 00; 5,000 do. 56 lb English, to arrive, and 1,225 do. old T and double headed, on private terms. There is no change in the market for bar, no improvement in demand, and no advance in price, though holders are firm, margins being very small. We note a sale of 200 packs Russia sheet, on terms we did not learn.—*Price Current.*

BOSTON.

July 29.—The market for pig iron is firmer and more active, with trade and consumers inclined to anticipate their wants, in view of probably higher prices in the near future. The sales of Scotch, during the last two weeks, have been in round lots, and at a little advance of previous wholesale figures. The supply is equal to the present wants of consumption; but the importing season is likely to close with very moderate stocks; and considering the positive scarcity of the home product, holders do not care to sell except at very full rates.

American iron is in active demand, and prices have further advanced $1 per ton, with no large lots to be had either here or at shipping points. The wants of customers are very pressing; and besides there is a speculative feeling being developed, from the well-ascertained relations of supply and demand which prompt buyers to operate for future delivery. The production, under the most favorable circumstances, always falls short of the wants of consumption, and this year, owing to the coal miners' strike, the deficiency will be much greater than usual. Besides, a larger portion of the product than formerly is being consumed by manufacturers in the interior of Pennsylvania, leaving a smaller supply to come forward to the Eastern markets. But three months of the open navigation season now remain for obtaining supplies, and the prospects may be inferred from the fact that there is no iron at shipping points for present delivery and orders cannot be filled for nearly two months to come.

Manufactured iron, of all descriptions, is in better demand, and prices are tending up in sympathy with pig.

Scotch pig is in better demand and firmer, with sales of leading brands No. 1, in small lots, at a range of $32 50@36 ₩ ton, including Gartsherrie at $35@35 50, and Coltness at $35 50@36. American is scarce and higher, with sales of yard lots at $35@39 ₩ ton for the different numbers, including No. 2 extra at $37@37 50, and good brands No. 1 at $38 50@39. Charcoal pig is selling at $45@57 ₩ ton, as to brand. Bar iron is firmer and prices for extra sizes are tending up.—*Bulletin.*

BALTIMORE.

July 29.—American Anthracite continues in good demand and steady at former quotations, viz.: $35 for No. 1; $33 for No. 2, and $31 ₩ ton for No. 3. Scotch is in light stock, and it is selling in lots from the yards at $32 50 for Eglinton, and $34 50 ₩ ton for Gartsherrie; none offering afloat. Baltimore Charcoal iron we quote as before, at $45 ₩ ton.

PHILADELPHIA.

July 28.—There is a fair demand for Pig iron at steady prices, and we notice sales of No. 1 Lehigh Crane foundry at $35; do do No. 2 at $33; Lebanon No. 2 at $33; 800 tons forge at $29@32, and 500 tons mottled and white at $28 50@30.

Manufactured iron—Bar commands $75.

Scotch pig sells in a small way at $33@34 ₩ ton.

Blooms are neglected.

Anchors and chains sell as wanted at 7½c for the former, and 5¾c ₩ lb for the latter.

Nails are worth $4 75 ₩ keg.—*Price Current.*

Iron—Pig iron meets a fair demand, and 1,500 tons sold at $35 00 for No. 1 foundry and $33 for No. 2. Bar iron is held at $75, and Scotch pig $33@34 ₩ ton.—*North American.*

CINCINNATI.

August 1.—We have still to report a quiet market for all grades of pig iron, though no material changes in prices. Malleable iron is steady. We quote:

HOT BLAST CHARCOAL PIG IRON PER TON.

No. 1 foundry	$36	No. 1 mill	$33
No. 2 foundry	34@35		

COLD BLAST PIG IRON PER TON.

Missouri	$45@48	Car-wheel	$55@60

STONE COAL PIG IRON PER TON.

Foundry	$33@35	Mill	$30@33

BLOOMS PER TON.

Charcoal	$90@95

SCRAP IRON PER 100 LBS.

Cast	$1 25@1 40	Wrought	$1 50@1 60

BAR IRON.

Common ₩ lb	3¼@3½	Charcoal	4½@4¾

SHOES PER KEG.

Horse shoes	$5 25@5 75	Mule shoes	$6 25@6 70

—*Enquirer.*

SHIPMENTS OF IRON ORE AND PIG IRON FROM JANUARY 1 TO JULY 1, 1871.

	Tons Ore.	Tons Iron.
By Ohio river boats	89,746	16,354
By Illinois river boats	....	1,022
By Upper Mississippi river boats	95	2,264
By Tennessee river boats	20	....
To Grand Tower, Ills	8,700	....
Total by river	98,561	19,665
By Ohio and Mississippi R. R.	3,624	1,540
By St. Louis, Alton and Chi. R. R.	51	108
By Ind. and St. Louis R. R.	8,426	2,303
By Pacific R. R.	....	42
By North Missouri R. R.	....	227
By St. Louis, Van. and T. H. R. R.	5,920	3,764
By Atlantic and Pacific R. R.	....	21
By Rockford, R. I. and St. L. R R.	....	487
By Belleville and So. Ills. R. R.	400	785
By Toledo, W. and W. R. R.	20	40
By St. L. and Southeastern R. R.	....	40
By St. L. and Iron Mountain R. R.	540	50
Total by river and rail	117,542	29,072
Same time last year	65,513	11,645
Increase	52,029	17,427

RECEIPTS OF IRON.

The following were the receipts of iron ore and pig iron for the week ending Saturday, July 29:

	Ore, Tons.	Pig iron, Tons.
Iron Mountain Railroad	2,885	..
Atlantic and Pacific Railroad	70	120
St. Louis, Van. and T. H. Railroad	..	150
Ohio and Mississippi Railroad	..	40
Lower Mississippi	..	54

—*St. Louis Republican, July 30.*

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, August 2, 1871.

FLOUR—Dull and nominal.

WHEAT—No. 2 spring opened dull but closed firmer at $1 02 cash, and 98¾c for August; this afternoon firm at 99½c for August

CORN—No 2 mixed opened dull at 41⅝c for August, and 41¾c for September; this afternoon active and advanced to 42½c for August.

OATS—No 2 active but unsettled and irregular at 59c

RYE—No 2 easier at 52½c cash.

BARLEY—No 2 stronger at 64@65c

HIGHWINES—Quiet at 92c for iron bound.

PROVISIONS—Mess pork weak at $13 15 cash or August; lard quiet at 9⅛@9½c cash.

HOGS—Closed dull at $3 58@4 70; receipts 4,000; shipments 3,000.

CATTLE—$2 12½@5 25.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Cotton in light demand and unchanged; uplands—sales 2,094 bales at 19¾c for middling. Receipts of flour 10,163 bbls; flour heavy and 10@15c lower; sales 3,800 bbls at $4 25@5 00 for superfine western and State; $5 25@5 65 for common extra western and State; $5 55@6 10 for good to choice do; $6 05@6 75 for common to choice white wheat western extra; $5 50@6 00 for common to good extra Ohio; $5 50@9 00 for common to choice extra St. Louis. Rye flour lower; sales 225 bbls at $3 90@5 35. Corn meal heavy; sales 400 bbls at $3 85@5 85 for western; $4 31@4 40 for State. Whisky in moderate request and lower; sales 200 bbls at 95½c. Receipts of wheat 81,262 bushels; wheat heavy and 3@5c lower; holders anxious to realize; fair demand at the decline; sales 16,000 bushels at $1 28@1 32 for No 2 spring afloat, chiefly at $1 30; $1 26@1 25 for soft do; $1 28@1 33 for No 1 spring, the latter for very choice; $1 35@1 45 for new and old winter red and amber western; $1 32@1 35 for new red; $1 40 for red and amber Southern; $1 35@1 50 for white western. Rye dull. Barley nominal. Barley malt in moderate request; sales 700 bushels Canada at $1 35. Receipts of corn 326,275 bushels; corn very active and 1c lower, with an active home trade and a moderate speculative demand; sales 305,000 bushels at 62@62½c for inferior and common western mixed; 64½@65½c for good to choice do; closing at 64½c; prime yellow do 68@70c. Receipts of oats 11,256 bushels; oats in moderate request and lower at 60@61c for western, and 63@67c for Ohio. Hay more active and very firm at $1 25 for shipping, and $1 30@1 60 for retail lots. Hops in good request and firm at 12@20c for California; 10@17c for State; 9@15c for eastern; 8@13c for western. Leather quiet and weak; hemlock sole, Buenos Ayres and Rio Grande light, middle and heavy weights, 26@28c; California 25@26c; Orinoco do 24½@27½c. Wool quiet and firmly held at full prices; extra Ohio quoted at 61@62c; pulled 45@47½c; spring clip California 38@42½c. Coffee steady at 13¾@16c; sales 800 bags Rio at 16c. Sugar heavy; fair to good refining 9⅛@9½c; sales 400 hhds at 10@11c for Demerara; 10@11c for Cuba. Molasses unchanged. Rye quiet at 8@8c. Petroleum firm at 14c for crude, and 25c for refined. Pork firmer and in better demand; sales 1,400 bbls at $13 86@14 for new mess; $11@11 50 for prime; $12@12 75 for new prime mess; also, 3,500 bbls mess for September, October and January at $14. Beef dull; sales 800 bbls at $10@13 for plain mess; $13@16 for extra. Beef hams inactive at $18@29. Tierce beef nomina. at $22@25 for prime mess and India. Cut meats quiet at 12@14c for hams, and 5⅜@6½c for shoulders. Middles active; sales 1500 boxes on private terms. Lard steady and closed heavy; sales 730 tierces at 9⅝@10⅛c for steam and 10⅛c for kettle rendered; also 500 tcs for August at 10¼c. Butter quiet at 12@20c for western, and 15@30c for State.

LATEST.—Flour closed heavy at 10@15c decline; $5 20@5 75 for shipping grades extra. Wheat closed steady at a decline of 3@5c, at $1 27@1 30 for No 2 Chicago and Milwaukee spring afloat, and $1 35@1 37 for winter red and amber western. Corn closed at 64½c for prime western mixed afloat. Oats closed dull with 60c bid for prime old western. Eggs closed in fair request and firm at 23@24c.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Dry goods—Business in this department is generally inactive, and likely to be so during the next fortnight, now that the *furore* among commission men and agents has partially subsided in shawls and other lines of goods, prices generally have gradually advanced on most classes of textiles, although in some special things there has been no advance at all, as in spool cotton; nor has the advance in finer goods been so rapid as in the raw material, but nevertheless prices have reached an attitude to deter country jobbers from buying in advance. The Edward Harris 7-8 muslins are advanced to 12c; Naumkeag brown Canton flannels are selling at 15c, and bleached do at 18c.

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, August 2.—Cotton dull and nominal; asking 19½c for middling. Flour dull and unchanged; family $5 50@5 60. Wheat dull and drooping; red winter $1 10@1 12. Corn quiet and unchanged at 51@52c. Rye dull at 80@90c. Barley quiet and unchanged; winter nominally 80@90c. Groceries and oils unchanged. Butter quiet and unchanged. Cheese dull at 9½@10c. Provisions dull and unsettled, and holders anxious to sell; sales of country packed pork at $12 75, and city $12 90, closing nominal. Lard dull and nominal at 9½@9¾c. Bulk meats neglected; they can be bought at 5½@6¾c. Bacon easier; shoulders 6½c asked; sides 7½@8⅛c, and there were subsequently offered at 8@8½c, seller September. Hogs dull and declined to $4 40@4 55. Cattle heavy; receipts depress the market. Whisky steady at 93c.

Philadelphia Market.

PHILADELPHIA, August 2.—Flour dull and quotations barely maintained; Indiana and Ohio $6 75@7 25; family lots $7 50@8 50. Wheat in fair demand; sales 24,000 bush new red at $1 32@1 35; amber $1 38@1 40. Rye firm at 80c. Corn in steady inquiry; sales 10,000 bushels western yellow at 67@68c; western mixed 67@68c. Oats dull for new at 50@55c; old 68@70c for choice white western. Provisions dull and market favors buyers. Petroleum steady; crude 18c; refined 24⅛c. Whisky steady; western iron bound 98½c.

New York Cattle Market.

NEW YORK, July 31.—Beeves number 8,125 for the week, and 5,300 to-day; market exceedingly depressed, with a decline of ½@¾c, with many left unsold—151 cars at Communipaw, 91 at One Hundredth street and 87 at Weehawken, for the present market; fat cattle sell at 10½@11c; some choice reached 12c, with a drove of fancy 9 cwt, best since the holidays, at 12½@14c; one lot 8½ cwt, $48; a pen of 790 lbs, $22 50; the market averages strong at 10½c, the hardest yet.

Sheep and lambs—Receipts 30,000 for the week, and 10,700 to-day; sheep just a shade easier; thin at 4½@5½c; good to prime 5¼@6c; extra 6¼@6½c. Lambs very dull and lower, or 6½@8⅝c for thin 54 lbs Indiana up to choice 70 lbs Canada, a car 61 lbs selling at 8c. Hogs—Receipts to-day 8,860, making 30,760 for the week; market unchanged; a car 200 lbs Ohio selling alive at 5 9-16 dressed are worth 6⅜@7½c as the extremes.

Buffalo Cattle Market.

BUFFALO, August 2.—The cattle market is very much depressed, and prices from ½ to ¾c lower; receipts 297 cars, against 306 same day last week; sales 93 Ohio steers, ranging from 1,094 to 1,325 lbs, at $5 35@6 25; 112 Kentucky, averaging 1,295 lbs, at $5 50; 56 Illinois, ranging from 1,039 to 1,061 lbs, at $4 75@5 37½; 70 Michigan, averaging 1,059 lbs, at $5 35; 20 Texans, averaging 962 lbs, at $4—3¼. Sheep dull and declining, prices off ¼c; sales 553 Ohio sheep, ranging from 70 to 86 lbs, at $3 75@4 50; 379 Indiana, ranging from 83 to 92 lbs, at $4 75@5 25; 95 Canada, ranging from 126 to 129 lbs, at $5 87; 5 Canada lambs, averaging 65 lbs, at $6 40. Hogs quiet, with sales of 116 head at $4 50@4 70.

Toledo Market.

TOLEDO, August 2.—Flour steady. Wheat a shade easier, but active; No. 1 white Wabash $1 34½; No. 2 do $1 25; No. 3 do $1 17; No. 1 white Michigan $1 34½; amber Michigan $1 24¾; No. 1 amber Illinois $1 22½; No. 1 red $1 24, closing at $1 23; No. 2 do $1 16, closing at $1 17; No 3 do $1 11; rejected do 86c. Corn quiet and unchanged; high mixed 51c; low do 50c; Michigan 50c; white 53c. Oats dull and declined 1@2c; No 1 40c; No 2 37c; Michigan 37½c, closing at 37c; rejected 34c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, August 2.—Tobacco very firm and active; sales 135 hhds, lugs $6 50@7 25; low to medium leaf $8 00@13 00. Cotton a shade firmer; middling 19⅝c. Flour dull and declined; extra family $5 75. Wheat firm at $1 20@1 25. Corn firm at 68c. Oats steady; new 40c on arrival. Rye firm; old 80c. Provisions lower, but demand fair; mess pork $14 00; bulk shoulders 5½c; do sides, clear rib, 8c; clear 8½c; hams, sugar-cured, 15c; do plain 14c, packed. Lard firmer; leaf in tierces 10½c; kegs 12c. Whisky steady at 93c, but demand limited.

New York Metal Market.

NEW YORK, August 2.—Metals—manufactured copper steady; ingot in good request and a shade firmer at 23⅛@23⅜c for lake. Pig iron rather more active and steady at $31 50@36 00 for Scotch; American active and steady at $33 00@38 00, but without decided change at $73 00@74 00 for refined English and American. Sheet quiet at 12½c gold for Russia. Nails steady at $4 25 for cut; $5 75@6 25 for clinch, and 19@31c for horse-shoe.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, August 2.—Sugar in fair demand; common 10½c; Porto Rico, 11⅛@12c; molasses 30c. Cotton firm; sales 1,000 bales; good ordinary 16½@16⅝c; low middling 17½@17¾c; receipts 954 bales; exports coastwise 84 bales; stock 44,848 bales.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, August 2.—Flour—Extra spring 15@25c lower, at $4 60@5 50; Wheat dull and declined; No 2 $1 03 cash, and $1 00½ seller August; No 1 $1 05½. Oats—No 2 51c. Corn—No 2 mixed declined to 42c. Rye—No 1 53c. Barley—No 2 higher at 62c.

Detroit Market.

DETROIT, August 2.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull and declined 1@2c; No. 1 $1 23@1 23½c; amber $1 21. Oats unsettled; new 41@42c.

Baltimore Market.

BALTIMORE, August 2.—Flour dull and the market favors buyers. Corn—mixed western dull and declining at 67½c.

COTTON MARKETS.

Mobile.

MOBILE, August 2.—Cotton dull; middlings 18¾c.

Galveston.

GALVESTON, August 2.—Cotton dull; good ordinary 16¾c.

Charleston.

CHARLESTON, August 2.—Cotton dull; middling nominal at 18⅞@19c.

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 112⅛

NEW YORK, August 2—P. M.

MONEY.

Money remained, as for a long time, easy at 2@3 ₩ cent.

GOLD.

All business in the gold market to-day was between 112@112¼, with the larger part of the transactions at 112⅛, the closing price. Clearances 18,000,000. At the close 1-64 was paid for borrowing.

EXCHANGE.

Long sterling bills are steady at 110.

GOVERNMENTS

Continued quiet and firm to the close.

1881 registered	116	5-20s, 1867	113
Coupons 1862	114⅜	5-20s, 1868	113⅛
5-20s, 1864, coupons	113⅜	10-40s	113⅜
5-20s, 1865	114	Currency 6s	114⅝
5-20s, 1865, new	112⅝		

STATE BONDS.

State securities were quiet.

Tennessee sixes	73¼	Missouri sixes	95⅜
Tennessee, new	73⅜	North Carolinas	42
Virginia sixes	64	North Carolinas, new	25
Virginias, new	72		

STOCKS.

Stocks were more active to-day, and the general course of the market was upward, the movement being most marked in Northwest common and preferred, Union Pacific, Hannibal and St. Joseph, based on a rumor to the effect that the Lake Shore Company was about to lease the Toledo and Wabash Road, and both these companies to gobble up the Hannibal and St. Joseph Road.

Mariposa	3⅜	Illinois Central	133
Preferred	6¼	Cleveland & Pittsburgh	120⅞
Canton	78	Northwestern	71
Cumberland	40	Northwestern Pref'd	92⅝
W. U. Telegraph	58⅞	Cleve., Col. and Cin.	86
Quicksilver	12	N. J. Central	105⅛
Pacific Mail	47⅛	Rock Island	107⅞
Adams Express	82	St. Paul	60⅞
Wells-Fargo Express	44⅛	Preferred	80⅞
Amer'n Express	53⅞	Wabash	62⅜
U. S. Ex.	54	Preferred	83
New York Central	97⅛	Fort Wayne	98⅞
New York Cent. Scrip	93⅛	Terre Haute	25
Erie	29⅛	Preferred	56
Preferred	58	Chicago and Alton	123
Harlem	128⅛	Preferred	125
Preferred	130	Ohio and Mississippi	45
Reading	114⅛	Indiana Central	119⅛
Michigan Central	120	Burlington and Quincy	149
Union Pacific stock	28⅞	Central Pacific Bonds	98⅞
Lake Shore	109⅛	Union Pacifics	87⅛

The Communist Colonists.

[Paris (July 19) correspondence of the London Telegraph.]

M. Thiers is himself exceedingly French on the question of capital punishment, and would, if possible, not have a single man who was concerned in the Revolution undergo that penalty. The theory is that Paris has been well weeded of those who make insurrection a trade, and that for the next ten years no armed revolt could make any progress in the capital. But, punishment or not, there is a great difficulty as to what the Government will do with the immense number of men who constituted what may be called the rank and file of the Commune. Of these there are at Versailles, Brest, L'Orient, Belleisle, Cherbourg, and elsewhere, some 32,000, and to try all these individuals one by one would be impossible, while to do so in squads of fifteen or twenty would be unjust. Besides, after all, what the authorities should look to is prevention for the future, not vengeance for the past. To send these people to Cayenne would only be to condemn them to the worst kind of penal servitude, where the good and the bad would fare alike, and no amount of energy or reform of conduct could better the lot of any one.

In this difficulty an American company has—I am told, with the approbation of the United States Government—come to the rescue. It is proposed to transport all the insurgent prisoners, with their wives and children, to the territory of Arizona, on the Pacific, and there to give each family a grant of land, as well as the wherewithal to build a hut. The climate is excellent; and formerly, when the Jesuit Missionaries were all-powerful in California and other parts of the Far West, the vine was cultivated, and excellent wine was made in that country. On their arrival in the territory—such is the proposition made to the French Government—the insurgents are not to be considered in any way as criminals, but will become citizens of the United States, and they can land on the very territory they are to occupy. Work also is ready to their hands, for the Southern Pacific Railway wants as many laborers as can be got, in order to complete the new line of railway across this part of the Southern Continent. Such is a bare outline of the scheme which has been placed before the French Government for the adoption of its naughty children, and it seems at any rate to have the recommendation of being humane. It is now under the consideration of the Ministers, and possibly may be adopted. Whatever its defects, it seems to be more likely to work good among the unfortunate people to whom it relates than any plan yet proposed, and will not have the drawback complained of in the case of Australia—it will not carry an influx of escaped criminals into the English colonies in that part of the world. If the scheme is adopted, it will be curious to observe how the Communists get on among themselves, for one of the conditions is that they are to be free to select their own form of government, and rule themselves and their affairs as they deem best.

Great "Sham" Battle in Russia.

A sham war on an unusually extensive scale is to take place in Russia this summer, for the purpose of giving the staff officers of the army an opportunity of making themselves practically acquainted with the details of military operations. The first of these movements will represent an attack on St. Petersburg. The attacking army will march toward the capital from Dunaberg, in the direction of Pleskoy, and be supported by a detachment from Riga. The defenders will operate on Ostroy and be supported from Dorpat. The latter will also take measures for retaining possession of the Baltic provinces, and lay down a line of fortifications at Revel and Wessenberg. Each of the armies will consist of about four divisions of infantry and eight or ten regiments of cavalry, together with supports of artillery and Cossacks. The staffs of both sides are to send in to the War Department detailed reports of the operations, and to render a strict account of the expenditures of stores and provisions. Topographical sketches of all the ground passed over are to be made with great care, and in all cases the movements of the troops and the proceedings of the officers will be a precise imitation of the minutiæ of actual service.

THE China trade returns for 1870 show that the imports at the treaty ports have risen from fifty-one million taels in 1864 to sixty-nine million taels in 1870. In the same six years the exports advanced from fifty-four million to sixty-one million taels. English imports are shown to have more than doubled in value in six years, while exports fell off nearly 20 per cent. in the same time. The exports from the United States to China fall below a half million taels, while imports of Chinese products have increased from six million taels to eight and a half millions. The quantity of black tea sent to Great Britain was 821,856 piculs; of green tea, 71,498 piculs. The United States took 77,389 piculs of black, and 159,455 of green tea. The most noticeable of the other places of export are Australia, which took 83,194 piculs; Siberia and Russia, which took 83,335, and Hong Kong and other ports, which appear for 57,659 piculs—all black.

A PARIS letter writer says: Seven weeks ago, a few rods from the Palace, within the very inclosure of the garden, the Communists—(*Internationalists* let us call them, that the deeds may be a warning to the world as well as a disgrace to France)—the Internationalists set fire to 50,000 pounds of powder and 3,000 charged obus, stored in the magazine of which they had token possession. Still beneath the same soil, in an apartment secretly constructed by the Government during the first siege and separated from the apparent magazine by a thick stone wall, there remains to-day 400,000 pounds of powder in casks. It is guarded day and night by armed men. Had this place of concealment been known to the insurgents, or had the explosion forced a communication through the wall, this letter would not have been written. We were too eager to see the interior of the gallery to spend much time for inspection without.

SOME eighty miles below New Orleans on the Mississippi, they have a quarantine in an abominable locality, where vessels from West India and other gulf ports are detained for several days to undergo fumigation and purification. The Havana packets touch at Cedar Keys and St. Marks, Florida, where passengers frequently disembark and reach New Orleans without detention. The poor bipeds who stick to the steamers remain for dreary days at quarantine to be preyed upon by mosquitos as big as house flies, and sung to sleep by frogs in the adjacent marshes. They are often disgusted at the useless quarantine regulations, and especially when they find their more sagacious friends snugly ensconced in the city, having gone through by rail from Florida ports. The quarantine is denounced as both a nuisance and a humbug.

THE latest reports of the wheat crop in Iowa are more encouraging. In the northern and western central counties of the State the average yield of spring wheat will be not less than twelve bushels per acre; in the eastern and southwestern portion not over eight. The yield of winter wheat all over the State is good, and will average not less than twenty bushels. The farmers of Iowa will hereafter devote much more attention to fall wheat, as it has been demonstrated that it pays the best and is the surest crop. Indeed, it has become a question with many intelligent farmers and wheat growers whether spring wheat does not help to multiply the very insects which destroy it.

DIED.

ALLDRED—On Tuesday afternoon, at 4½ o'clock, JOSEPH ALLDRED, aged thirty-two years.

BURKE—At Baton Rouge, La., on July 22, 1871 MAGGIE BURKE, formerly of this city.

BLUCK—On Friday morning, July 28th, at 3 o'clock, WILLIAM BLUCK, in his eighty-fourth year.

CUPPLES—JARED M. B. CUPPLES, infant son of J. S. and M. J. Cupples aged one year, four months and twelve days.

FITZGERALD—On Tuesday, August 1st, at Mrs. Myers', No. 36 Fourth avenue, JAMES FITZGERALD, aged seventy-two years.

GUNNETT—On Monday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, JENNIE, youngest daughter of T. B. and Lizzie W. Gunnett, aged two years and one month.

GAZZAM—On Tuesday evening, July 25, 1871, Mrs. ELIZABETH ANTOINETTE GAZZAM, aged fifty-three years and four months.

INGHAM—On Tuesday evening, August 1st, at about 6 o'clock, KATE, wife of John B. Ingham, in the forty-seventh year of her age.

KERR—On Friday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, JOHN KERR, in the twenty-sixth year of his age.

MUNN—On Saturday morning, at 1 o'clock, in the thirty-eight year of his age, ROBERT MUNN, JR.

McCLINTOCK—On Tuesday morning, August 1st, at 4 o'clock, ALEXANDER McCLINTOCK, SR., in the ninety-sixth year of his age.

METZGER—At Beaver Falls, Pa., Tuesday evening, August 1st, 1871, GRACE E., daughter of Martin and Edith Metzger, aged sixteen months.

NEEMES—At her residence, 250 Second avenue, on Thursday, July 27, at 7 o'clock, MARY C. NEEMES, wife of George Neemes, aged fifty-two years, six months and eight days.

SULLIVAN—On Thursday morning, at 2 o'clock, STEPHEN SULLIVAN, in the twentieth year of his age.

SEITZ—On Monday, at 12 o'clock M., JOHN A., infant son of John A. and Elenor S. Seitz, aged one month and eleven days.

SHINN—On Sunday morning, July 30th, RUDIE NAGEL, infant son of John K. and Caroline N. Shinn.

SOMERVILLE—On Thursday, July 27th, 1871, WILLIAM A. SOMERVILLE, son of Margaret B. Somerville, in the seventeenth year of his age.

WARING—On Thursday, July 27th, at 8½ o'clock A. M., Mrs. MARY ARCHER WARING, in the eighty-sixth year of her age, relict of Charles R. Waring, late of Buffalo, N. Y., and mother-in-law of E. P. Jones and R. J. Powers, of this city.

WRIGHT—On Wednesday, August 2, at 5 o'clock, at the residence of her son-in-law, A. McDonald, 178 Sheffield street, Allegheny. Mrs. DIANA WRIGHT, aged sixty-four years.

WATT—Tuesday, August 2, at 12½ o'clock P. M., MARY F. H. WATT, aged fifteen years and ten months.

EIGHT VALUABLE FARMS
FOR SALE,
INCLUSIVE OF FIVE THOUSAND ACRES
OF WOODLANDS.

These Farms and Lands lie convenient to the McMinnville Railroad. One of these Farms is considered to be one of the best locations for a Steam Flour Mill with Saw Mill and Wool Carding attached, in the whole south. Prices from $1 00 to $25 per Acre. For information and more particulars, address GEORGE DRAHER, Tullahoma, Tennessee, or call at his headquarters, at Hill's Chapel, eight miles east of Tullahoma, three miles from Yankee Station, or when at Tullahoma, call on Messrs. CAMPBELL & GENTHNER, Merchants, and they will instruct the road.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE — LETTERS Testamentary on the Estate of JANE PORTER, late of the city of Pittsburgh, deceased, have been granted to the subscriber by the Register of Allegheny county. All persons indebted to said Estate are requested to make immediate payment to me, and those having claims against the same will please present them to me for payment, or to S. B. W. GILL, my Attorney, 104 Fifth avenue.

CORNELI PORTER,
Executrix of Jane Porter, deceased.

August 2, 1871.

FARMS FOR SALE
In Washington County, Ohio.

One Farm of 263 Acres, three and a half miles north of Marietta and Cincinnati Railroad, and twenty miles west from Marietta.

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Weekly Commercial.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 5, 1871.

TERMS.

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WHAT DOES HE MEAN?

Bismarck having accomplished the unification of Germany, the question arises, what will he do with it? Judging from present appearances it looks greatly as if it were to be wielded in the interest of war, rather than of peace. For several days past our cable reports have teemed with allusions to the immense warlike preparations on foot in that country. All the frontier fortresses are being greatly improved, enlarged and strengthened, and every exertion made to place the coast in an impregnable condition. Vast activity exists in the navy, the number of ships of war being rapidly increased, while the utmost attention is paid to improving the capacity and efficiency alike of their officers and of their armaments. A high Prussian naval officer is reported a few day ago to have declared that there was not a midshipman in the Prussian navy who could not pilot his way into the English ports at night. Instead of reducing the army to a peace footing, Bismarck is engaged in the erection of a standing army double the strength of those French forces which under Louis Napoleon were denounced as a standing menace to the peace of Europe. This army is to consist of 650,000 troops, thoroughly equipped, disciplined, and divided into the respective branches of the service; add to which forces the land reserves of 400,000 men, equally available—as their services during the French war fully show—for the performance of all the duties, whether offensive or defensive, which can possibly be required of soldiers, and we get over a million superbly trained and armed troops, inspired by the prestige of victories of the most marvelous kind, and strong in the faith that it is the manifest destiny of Prussia to absorb all the German speaking populations of Europe. Now the question is against what nation are these vast elements to be launched? The careful preparations in progress to make the coast and frontier defenses impregnable, would seem to indicate that the possibility of invasion by a foreign power had entered the mind of Bismarck; while the comprehensive reorganization and fitting out of the navy indicates the expectation of a considerable struggle upon the seas. These tremendous preparations can have no possible reference to France, which lies prone under Bismarck's heel. It is equally certain that they do not relate to Russia, between which country and Germany the warmest *entente cordiale* exists. Neither are they now needed for home defense. The integrity of Prussia is not threatened. Austria remembers Sadowa, and will not voluntarily put her hand into the lion's mouth. England can have no motive for declaring war against Germany, unless Bismarck shall wantonly interfere with the guarantees into which she has entered. What, then, does he mean? It seems clear that these preparations are designed for offensive movements. Is the independence of Belgium to be attacked? Is Heligoland to be made the bone of contention? Or does Bismarck look with a covetous eye upon the Germanic provinces of Austria, and propose to "absorb" his neighbor's vineyard. One thing appears almost certain—that these energetic and far reaching activities look to encroachments somewhere, and that as soon as his arrangements have been completed the Duke of Luxembourg will readily find a pretext for unleashing his dogs of war.

SHALL THEY BE PARDONED?

A petition is in circulation for the pardon of Jonathan Neeley and William H. McGee, who having plead guilty to the charge of bribery in office as County Commissioners, were each sentenced to the workhouse for one year and to pay a fine of $2,000. The grounds for pardon are:

"That the evil complained of has been effectually cured by the arrest, indictment and imprisonment of said offenders.

"That said Neeley and McGee are in delicate health, and suffering serious injury from their close confinement.

"That said Neeley and McGee have heretofore borne the characters of good, peaceable and law-abiding citizens, and both have families, who feel acutely their incarceration in the public workhouse."

It is probable that these reasons might with equal force be urged in favor of pardoning of a score of persons imprisoned in the workhouse and penitentiary, and in our judgment are entirely insufficient. These offenders escaped a much heavier sentence under a construction of law, and were fortunate in this respect. In passing sentence Judge Stowe remarked: "Had we all been of the opinion that the law of 1860 was the law under which the offense was committed we would have sent these parties to the penitentiary, inflicting the heaviest penalty allowed." Such a sentence would have been twenty years' imprisonment in the penitentiary and four thousand dollars fine. They have been in the workhouse a few days over a month and a half, and Governor Geary is now asked to pardon them. No doubt the petition will be signed by a considerable number of persons—was there ever a petition that was not?—but we believe that were a pardon to issue the proceeding would be mocking justice. We believe that we are not wanting in the humane sentiment, we sympathize with the families who no doubt feel "acutely" the "incarceration of the offenders in the work-house," but, the offense was an extremely aggravated one, and against the entire community, and under repeated and earnest warnings—persistent, shameless bribery, whereby, in addition to its other heinous features, the miseries of pauperism, crime, to say nothing of the consequent increase of taxation, were fearfully increased. We do not understand that a single reason for their pardon exists to-day that did not exist the hour Judge Stowe declared that were the court unanimous that the law of 1860 covered their crime, the incomparably heavier sentence of imprisonment in the penitentiary would have been passed upon them. The statement that the offenders are "in delicate health and suffering serious injury from their close confinement" suggests a plea, which did the fact correspond, might constitute ground for Executive clemency. One of the ex-Commissioners is in at least usual health, and the health of the other is not such as to send him to the hospital. We are quite willing to have the application go to the Governor on its merits, and every reason for a pardon weigh to its utmost; but we shall ask that the rights of the community and claims of justice in the light of the nature of the crime committed, shall receive proper consideration. It is understood that much confidence is expressed that Governor Geary will pardon the ex-Commissioners, but we cannot believe that there is any sufficient grounds for it. Those who feel like protesting should do so at once

THE GREAT TAMMANY THEFT

Having shown what a good thing it is to be appointed furniture dealer, or carpenter or plasterer, under the authorities of the city of New York, the *Times* now presents full and accurate copies of accounts taken from the Controller's books, exhibiting the expenditures for gas fittings and plumber's work, claimed to have been done by a single firm in the various county offices. As in the case of its former exposures, so in this instance the respective dates on which the warrants for payment were issued, the character of the work alleged to have been performed, the date on which the work was supposed to be done, and the amount paid for the same, are separately and specifically given. For plumbing and gas fitting said to have been done in the armories and drill rooms alone, between October, 1868, and February, 1869, a period of less than a year and a half, there was paid out $431,129 20. In the County Court rooms and offices the same fortunate firm did work to the amount of $361,174 61, in addition to which the plumbing and gas fitting of other county offices, from January, 1869, to April, 1870, cost $439,513 95; making altogether the sum of $1,231,817 76, for work principally performed in the course of less than eighteen months. Every warrant issued in payment of these amounts was duly signed by the Controller and countersigned by the Mayor.

This is the end of the present series. At a future date the *Times* promises to give them a fresh doze of their own figures. The revelations which have already been made, however, are so startling, and so completely fasten upon the Mayor and Controller the guilt of complicity in these frauds, that if they are not brought to account in a court of law, and made to suffer punishment for their crimes, the citizens of New York will be utterly recreant to their plain and imperative duty. For instance, the money paid or alleged to have been paid for carpets in the new court house alone, would at five dollars a yard have purchased carpeting enough to cover twenty-four acres, or three times the area of the city park, while it is shown that the occupied offices of that building could be carpeted throughout for $40,000. A large number of these rooms, however, have no covering whatever on the floor, while others are covered with oil cloth and matting. Of all subjects ever brought upon the carpet for discussion this is the most astonishing. So with respect to the cabinet work and furniture, for which the sum of nearly three millions of dollars was spent; a prominent upholsterer having, after making a careful estimate, publicly stated that he could have furnished it throughout in the most handsome manner for $600,000, and gained a large profit on the transaction. What became of the other two millions? The money paid for chairs supplied to the armories, would at five dollars each have bought over thirty-four thousand, extending, if placed together in a straight row, seventeen miles in length. The City Hall, on which such enormous sums of money have been paid for carpenter work, is chiefly constructed of iron and marble, having very little wood work in it. Now the question is, will the *Times* and the honest citizens of New York, without respect to party, have the pluck to bring the perpetrators of these atrocious swindles to justice? The law provides that the books of the Controller shall be open to public inspection. Let it be made. Find out what monies have been paid, when, to whom, what for—put the confederates on the witness stand—then let the actual value of the work done be estimated by experts, and afterwards indict the criminals for conspiracy to defraud the public treasury in signing false warrants. That, in many cases, the money did not go to the persons in whose name these warrants purport to have been issued, is evidenced in a card published by Mr. John R. Hennessey, in whose favor (with the transposition of his initials,) two warrants were made out for $62,438 18. He solemnly declares that his connection with the plasterer Garvey has been limited to mechanical pursuits, and that in no other capacity has he ever drawn or caused to be drawn one dollar, or directly or indirectly signed his name to any bill or warrant to receive money, other than his wages as a working man. Here, then, is forgery as well as robbery, and it seems as if only the beginning of the abomination had been reached. We repeat our remark of the other day, that it is not enough for the people of New York to devise means to prevent a repetition of these crimes in the future—it is their bounden duty to bring swift and inexorable punishment on the hideous scoundrels who have perpetrated them in the past. It has ceased to be merely a question of economy, and has become a question of the State prison.

We call upon Tammany to make good its threat of publishing the names of its Republican accessories in the guilt with which it stands charged, together with an itemized exhibit of the sums for which they are said to have sold themselves. Let us know who are the men that held their honor at a valuation, and appraised their consciences for cash. What are the standard buying rates of Tammany in the purchase of its instruments and tools. How much money did it take to make these men turn their backs upon dignity, decency and self-respect? Publish the roll, and give us all the facts, down to the minutest particulars of bargain and sale. We appeal to the Republicans of New York—to the honest and sincere men of both parties—not to permit this threatened exposure to go by default. If the discovery of the great crime of Tammany shall bring to light other enormities now hidden from the day, so much the better for the community in which they lurk, and for the country at large. Therefore we urge that the matter be followed up without stop or pause. The people are upon the right track, and the scent is hot before them. Follow the criminals, whoever they may be, to their lairs and fastnesses, and drag them forth to answer in the body for their offenses. For the crime of Connolly and Hall, and of their confederates, is not more an outrage against New York city than against the whole country. The good name of that metropolis, and the dignity of its public offices, are the common property of every citizen throughout the length and breadth of the land; and whoever harms the one or touches the other assails and injures the honor of the nation. We do not judge the landscape by one unseemly spot, nor denounce the earth because Africa has its deserts; but we say that the time has come when we must quit hobby-mongering, destroy pretense and quackery, and enthrone conscience in their place. Whether as policy or principle, it is alike necessary that the people should at once confront their grave problems. If Republican government is not a school for training men in the arts of low dexterity and mean cunning—if public office is not a mere thief's crib in which to hide stolen provender from view—it is time we fully apprehended and made known the fact. Considering that we claim to be the greatest, best, most moral, patriotic and intelligent people in the world—that the vast experiment tried upon this continent has had such astounding results, and that the heart of the true American dilates with profound satisfaction when he contemplates his goodly heritage, it must be exceedingly flattering to that proud consciousness to reflect that, although the proofs of the guilt of Hall, Connolly and their allies were of the most overwhelming kind, and although our newspapers had thrust these proofs into everybody's face, all that was done in the matter was to call them hard names—to gabble, and rage and sneer—but that of all the tens of thousands of wronged and indignant citizens, not one had the noble audacity to drag them into the felon's dock for trial, conviction and punishment. And now the question for the people of New York to decide is, whether they have pluck enough to behave themselves before the world and history in a manner which will disarm ridicule and contempt, and cause their grandchildren to be proud instead of ashamed of them.

It is reported that the bids for building the vessels of the proposed Philadelphia Steamship Line, are to be opened in that city next week. This, if true, is a matter of considerable interest to the iron circles of Pennsylvania; all four of the ships being required to be built in the State, and of Pennsylvania iron. Apropos of which subject, an American shipmaster now in Scotland, reports the Clyde ship-building interest drooping in consequence of competition on this side, and also that the iron used is of so poor a quality, and the workmanship of so inferior a character as to have attracted the attention of the underwriters, whose risks have thereby been greatly increased. Some of the iron put into the Clyde vessels is said to be so brittle that it is absolutely dangerous to throw it off the truck for fear of breaking it. The writer expresses his belief that with American iron and mechanics the English Lloyd's rate can be reduced twenty per cent. through the stronger, more durable and seaworthy qualities of the ships. Here is a chance for the Delaware. Philadelphia has long been hammering away at the subject—now let her hammer away at the vessels, and every time "strike the nail on the head."

And now the Boston *Post*, after saying so many good things of General Hancock, turns a warm side to Hendricks for the Presidency. It is to be observed here that this gentleman, notwithstanding the opposition to him as the killer of Pendleton in 1868, appears to have no mean chance for the Democratic nomination. At the same time it is to be observed that things are shaping in the ranks of the Democracy favorably to the scheme of throwing overboard all the candidates whose names have become familiar to the public, and taking up some new man; in view of which tendency hope is being stirred in the hearts of not a few gentlemen; and we are told that among this class is General George W. Cass, of Pittsburgh. While the chances of this gentleman for the nomination cannot at this moment be said to be first rate, it can safely be said that stranger things have happened than that he should be selected to be the Democratic standard bearer in the next Presidential election. Perhaps the Boston *Post* will speak as kindly of him as it has spoken of Hancock and Hendricks.

The New York *Times* of Thursday reproduces in full our article urging the criminal prosecution of Mayor Hall and Controller Connolly, and admits—what we said was evident—that the information which it has now laid before the country had for some time been in possession of its conductors. The *Times* states that it acquired access to the figures already printed, with some others held in reserve, fully nine months ago, but that until lately it could not obtain authority to publish them. Connected with the subject of these revelations, and possibly furnishing a clue to the investigations which the *Times* has prosecuted with such tremendous effect, a report is current that a well-known Democrat of Orange county, as long ago as last winter, threatened to make exposures of a similar character to those which the *Times* has since made public. It is said that, when the Tax Levy swindle was under debate, and every Democratic vote was needed, this Senator for a considerable time persistently refused to lend the scheme his support; and that, being on one occasion during this period, discovered in an Albany saloon in a condition of profound mellow-mindedness, by a certain New York journalist—in the course of a conversation which subsequently ensued, he stated with tipsy frankness that he had a document in his possession "which would make Controller Connolly howl;" adding, further, that he had been in communication with one of "Slippery Dick's" clerks; that he had procured certain figures which had been copied from the Controller's books, and proposed to introduce a resolution asking for an investigation. To a question as to the nature of the transcript, he replied that they were entries very damaging to Mr. Connolly's administration. The journalist asked to see the document, then in the Senator's possession, but was only permitted to get a glimpse of it—long enough, however, to observe that it contained a vast array of figures. It had been previously intimated to his interlocutor that the Senator was holding back his vote on the Tax Levy bill in order to get a price for it. Soon afterwards the bill was brought to a vote, when the legislator in question voted *for* it instead of *against* it. An explanation which he subsequently vouchsafed to the journalist of his change of purpose, induced the latter to believe that the Senator had been satisfactorily interviewed by Mr. Tweed or his agents, after the manner of Winans. The gentleman feels morally certain that the facts and figures with which Mr. Graham threatened Controller Connolly, when in his cups, were of the same character as the munitions of war with which the *Times* is now so terrifically bombarding the Ring. The present aspect of the fight is this: the *Times* promises to publish next week a document which will help to explain what has really been done with the immense sums of money thus stolen from the people, while Hall, pricked to the point of resistance by the spurring of his personal and political friends, is said to have determined on instituting a suit for libel against the publisher of that paper.

Intelligent travelers in Canada, who speak from personal knowledge, state that murmurs of discontent with the present condition of affairs in the Dominion are heard on every side, and that a general feeling in favor of ultimate annexation exists among the most thoughtful and enterprising of the people. This wish does not appear to arise from any special friendship for the United States, but because it is believed that the step would greatly conduce to the benefit and advantage of Canada itself. One cause of the prevalent discontent is said to be dissatisfaction with those clauses of the treaty which relate to the fisheries. These are considered to be hostile to the interests of the provinces, and it is said that a strong effort will be made next winter to cause the rejection of the treaty on those grounds. Should it be rejected only one result can follow—that of independence; and after independence, say they, annexation will be sure to come. Another cause of the disquietude grows out of the relations between the Catholics and Protestants. In Quebec, Montreal and other cities large quantities of real estate are held by the Catholics in the shape of churches, schools, convents, seminaries, and the like, all of which property is exempt from taxation. This increases the taxation of the English portion of the inhabitants, and cripples enterprise in a corresponding degree. The French Canadians are also apathetic in matters of material progress, refusing to use improved machinery, and otherwise clinging to the slovenly habits of their ancestors. The business of Quebec has largely fallen off, while its population has decreased from 72,000 to 62,000 within the past ten years; and the people begin to see that new laws and new policies are needed to develop the resources of the country and make it prosperous. It is said that a movement for independence would even now be popular with an immense majority.

The Government of Russia has been defined as a despotism tempered by assassination. This definition, however, will now have to undergo modification and revision. The Emperor has just issued an ukase, by which the powers of the dreaded secret police, which, since the days of Ivan the Terrible, has been one of the most formidable instruments of despotism, are greatly restricted. Hitherto this branch of the police department has entered private houses, searched for papers, and arrested suspected persons at discretion, and has even banished people without trial into the Asiatic provinces of the Empire. By the new imperial edict all this is changed, and the organization made subject to the same regulations as the ordinary police; while the "Political Committee," under whose orders it acted, is altogether abolished. Hereafter, if the secret police should have any reason to suspect that a political offense has been committed, either by an individual or a body of conspirators, information must be given to the regular tribunals, and their orders in the premises awaited before any steps are taken to arrest or punish the offenders; and no punishment is to be awarded except on the sentence, to be given after a fair public trial, of the proper judicial authorities. This important reform puts an end to an evil which has cost Russia many of her ablest and most devoted sons.

England has millions of hungry mouths, and her colonies have generous store of life-giving loaves. How to bring the two into juxtaposition is the question—how to put England's unemployed labor on Canada's uncultivated acres, and thereby benefit both countries. We observe that an emigration bill is in course of preparation for introduction into the present Parliament, the leading features of which are that the uncommissioned government ships shall be formed into an emigration line; that all emigrants shall be conveyed free by railway to the port of embarkation; that every family or two single persons emigrating shall receive free sixty acres of land, with rations of flour and one hundred and fifty dollars in money, to maintain them until they raise their first crop; that rent-charge bonds to this amount be issued, to be paid in money or kind by the holders of sections at the end of three years, if not sooner redeemed; that interest on the bonds, at the rate of three per cent. for three years, be guaranteed by the government; one per cent. being paid by the government, one per cent. from the poor rate, and one per cent. from the unclaimed dividend money in Chancery. If such a bill should pass, and the scheme should be conducted on a broad and comprehensive basis, it would doubtless prove to be the cheapest and most effective plan of outdoor relief which the government of that overcrowded country could adopt.

The possible relation between the alarming increase of crime and the universal adulteration of liquors, is undergoing discussion at the hands of the press. It is a well known fact that it is next to impossible to obtain pure liquors of any description, and it is equally certain that although our grandfathers drank wine and rum a good deal more freely than this generation, it is believed that they neither grew insane, nor had their constitutions shattered or their lives measurably shortened, on account of the indulgence. Some of the best medical authorities, indeed, insist that the moderate use of alcohol is beneficial, but however this may be it is evident that the use of strychnine is fatal, whether dealt from a whisky barrel or from a chemist's shop. The opinion is gradually gaining ground that the first step toward any true and vital reform in the drinking habits of the people is to make it a criminal offense to sell or offer for sale any liquors an analysis of which shall show them to be "doctored."

We should not be surprised if the criminal blunder committed by the Irish of New York in attacking the recent Orange procession in that city, were sought to be made the pretext for tightening the screws upon their countrymen at home. The comments of the British press upon the riots have just come to hand; their almost unanimous tenor being that the delinquencies of Irish character, and its tendencies to turbulence and violence, result from inherent depravity and not from English maladministration, as charged; and that this sanguinary propensity has fully justified the rigorous policy which England has pursued toward Ireland during the past three hundred years. There is no doubt that the more disagreeably the Irishman of New York resembles his countrymen of Westmeath or Derry, the more he retards the welfare of his native land. If in this country, where not a single trace of the grievances under which they have suffered at home is to be found, Irishmen choose to revive old associations of faction and civil discord, the inevitable conclusion drawn abroad is that they are not fitted for the exercise of political freedom; the action of the true friends of Ireland being embarrassed accordingly. The restiveness of the Irish in the United States works injury to their bretheren at home. If they want to see their country prosperous, let them become law abiding citizens themselves.

England is on the verge of another agitation whose inevitable effect will be still further to widen the breach between the people and the throne. Our cable telegrams of yesterday report that the Queen had addressed a message to Parliament, urging that provision be made for Prince Arthur. This young man is about to marry the sister of the Princess of Wales, and is already in receipt of a considerable pension. When it is remembered that the dowry settled on Princess Louise brought the people in angry protest to the very gates of royalty itself, the temper in which this new proposition will likely be received among the masses, may be judged at once. Our dispatches state that Gladstone committed a ludicrous mistake in handing the message to the Speaker of the Commons, it being addressed to the House of Lords, and that there was much derisive laughter from the Opposition benches in consequence. The real mistake, however, was on the part of the Queen, in transmitting the message for either House. The provision asked for will probably be granted, after a fierce and protracted debate. And the great army of the poor will set their teeth more firmly, brood over the dark problem more intensely, and reach their own conclusions all the sooner.

The census returns of Great Britain have just been published, the total population being 31,465,480, against 28,927,485, in 1861, the gain in ten years being about two and a half per cent. The population of Ireland is nearly three millions less than thirty years ago, and no larger than it was at the beginning of the present century. One of the reasons of the misery and pauperism of the English people is showing in the startling statement given of the amount annually expended for wines, spirits and malt liquors. Within the past four years the sum thus spent amounts to over twenty thousand millions of dollars; being seventy dollars for drink to every eight dollars for cotton goods for each man, woman and child of the United Kingdom during that period. A more profoundly suggestive subject for the consideration of our own political economists it would be difficult to find.

One of the numberless abuses to which the franking privilege is subjected, is the way in which it has has been made to do service to scatter campaign political documents throughout the country. In a public letter specifically denying a recent charge of General Morgan, that documents issued by the Republican Executive Committee of Ohio were printed at Washington by the Goverment at reduced rates, that the time of the Government clerks had been employed in directing them, and that they were franked all over the State, the Chairman of that Committee avers that all letters and papers sent out by the Committee have the postage on them paid, and that the postal expenses of the present campaign are borne by the party instead of the United States. This is a commendable innovation upon a bad practice, and we should be glad to see it generally imitated. In striking contrast with this example is the conduct of the Democratic managers of the Ohio campaign, who, perhaps for the reason that they consider it their duty as far as possible to forage off the enemy—are prosecuting their electioneering as much at the cost of the general government as they know how to make it. It having been charged by the Republicans that their own documents were sent out under the franks of Democratic Congressmen, the statement was denied and the accusers challenged to prof; whereupon the Postmaster of Columbus testified "that of the 2,872 franks which passed the postoffice yesterday, all except sixty-eight were franks of the Hon. J. F. McKinney, Democratic Congressman from Ohio, now on a visit to the Democratic State Executive Committee. The sixty-eight remaining were franks of the Columbus Postmaster on official business." Speaking generally, the Republican party is probably quite as responsible as the Democratic party for the abuse of the privilege in question, but in this instance at least it makes a clear and reputable showing.

A work of great interest to all army men and students of the military art is about to be undertaken by Count Von Moltke, the brilliant German strategist, who holds his peace in seven different languages at once. It is stated that he will edit an official account of the late Franco-Prussian campaign, and that the staff officers of the various corps are at present actively engaged in the collection of the reports of the various regimental commanders, who—as also in the Austrian war—were obliged to keep a diary of their observations and experiences. The combination of all these numerous and all of them equally trustworthy accounts will exclude any possibility of inaccuracies such as individual observers are necessarily unable to avoid. The most valuable contributions will come from the departments of the military staff attached to each corps, and from the Imperial Chancery. All sources having been duly employed, separate regimental and divisional diaries of exceptional interest are also promised to be brought before the public. The comprehensiveness of this plan will, of course, occupy many months in its execution, and it is hardly probable that, notwithstanding the number and ability of the operators, the work will be ready in less than a year. It is also said that the French military authorities will engage in a similar undertaking, treating the matter from their own point of view.

There is considerable stir in British Government circles over the charges recently made by a Liberal member on the floor of the House of Commons, that the Secret Service Fund, an appropriation annually voted by Parliament for a specific purpose, has been fraudulently misapplied. What purposes it has really been devoted to have hitherto been known only to the Government and to the persons charged with its administration; and such has been the confidence of Englishmen in the personal integrity of the members of the Government, that very few questions were raised respecting the subject. This confidence seems, however, to have been undeserved. It has been ascertained that numerous relatives of Government officers receive pensions out of it, and that many members of the diplomatic service have derived augmentations to their salaries from a like source; while other large and equally unauthorized gratuities have been paid from the same fund. It also appears that a number of Government officials who have at different times by their own imprudence gotten into monetary difficulties, have been extricated from the scrape by redeeming his obligations with these moneys. These revelations put another weapon in the hands of the Republicans, which we may be sure they will not fail to make use of in the deepening contest now going on in that country.

The recent large accessions to the population of Utah, in consequence of the discovery and operating of rich mines in that region, has greatly increased the strength of the anti-Mormon faction, and it is not unlikely that ere long, by a peaceful and orderly revolution, the dominion of Brigham Young will be overthrown. The "Liberal Party," as it is called, recently held a convention at Salt Lake City, and adopted a platform for "securing equal rights for all the people of Utah," in which the opponents of Mormonism set forth their principles as follows:

1st. Supremacy of the Constitution and Laws of the United States.

2d. Separation of Church and State in the Territory of Utah.

3d. A free and untrammelled ballot. We are opposed to the present system of numbering ballots, as subversive of the rights of American citizens.

4th. We are in favor of proper legislation for the full and complete protection of miners and mining interests.

5th. We demand in behalf of citizens of Utah Territory that the public officers, who are servants not the masters of the people, shall render a complete and full statement to the public of all revenues received and disbursements made by them.

An experiment has been made with a wooden railway from Quebec to Gosford, 26 miles, and thus far has proved successful. There are deep mortises in the ties; the rails of maple, six inches by four, with the edge uppermost, are wedged in these mortises and not fastened with nails. There is no iron surface as on the old-fashioned strap rail, nothing but the wood to come in contact with the car-wheels. The gauge is about four feet, and the grades all along the road are light. The locomotives and cars are of the ordinary pattern, but much lighter, and they have worn the tracks but little. The rails have been down a whole year, and are not expected to need renewal for five years at least. May not the result of this Canadian experiment give a valuable hint to many towns in the United States where light railways are needed, but where there is not sufficient encouragement for the construction of an iron track?

From the annual report of the New York State Engineer on the railroads of that State, it appears that no less than $949,228,896 19 has been expended in the construction and equipment of steam railroads, and $23,781,268 74 in that of horse railroads. The control of the greater part of this vast capital is virtually in the hands of less than half a dozen men, who may at any time combine and hold the commerce of the State within their grasp.

With reference to the McGee and Neeley petition, now being circulated for signatures, it is to be remarked that if those gentlemen are really anxious that the demands of justice therein referred to shall be fully satisfied, the voluntary restitution of whatever moneys they may have illegally received is the very first thing in order.

Is it the Law of Coincidence?

A writer in the *Tribune* calls attention to some remarkable facts in connection with recent physical and political disturbances, and thinks that the following results have been attested by present observation: First. The concurrence of such disasters is so clustering that they are usually found in strata. The railroad satistician will testify that one *kind* of accident is immediately followed by similar kinds, and thus with murders, suicides, defalcations, homicides. It seems as if nature demanded duplicates for her abnormalities. A new discovery in this country will find a twin on the continent of Europe. By what law does the starting abnormal become epidemic? Not necessarily upon imitation, we know, for it has been proved that the epidemic of suicide has prevailed when the death of one patient has been carefully concealed from others; but there is undoubtedly this law of coincidence, explain it as we may; and then there is the intimate *connection* between physical and social cataclysms. Our standard writers are abundant in references—"The noise of the waves and the madness of the people"—"Earth felt the wound," and the author of the immortal Analogy declares that there is an exact correspondence between the natural and the moral world.

Another important fact is the coincidence of the Isothermal law between these concurrent physical and social disturbances, thus illustrating climatic influence. Now, it is quite remarkable that July is dedicated to riot. It is said that when the terrible Klamsin blows, the Malay, armed with the homicidal steel, precipitates himself on every one he meets, while in India the influence of heat also modifies the progress of mania; that of summer exasperating it. Maniacs, then, are more disposed to fury, while a sudden cold attended by a dry atmosphere at first agitates, but soon composes them. A characteristic of social and physical agitation is the law of their *periodical* recurrence, illustrated generally by the repetitions of history and more particularly by the parallelisms of riots and revolutions. Thus homicidal monomania (non-epidemic, sparing no age or relation) is ordinarily periodic, and the paroxysm is preceded by symptoms which indicate a general excitement; and so with kleptomania, pyromania and epilepsy. The consideration of these mysterious laws has hitherto been confined to a few investigators, but recent events solicit the concentrated thought of all interested in mental, moral or social progress.

The Sabbath Question.

In the somewhat famous case of Sparhawk *vs.* the Union Passenger Railroad, Judge Read, of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, delivered an elaborate "opinion," in which he maintained that the Sabbath was restricted to the Jews and abrogated with their ceremonial and judicial laws by the establishment of Christianity. The object of this part of the learned jurist's effort was to lay a solid and satisfactory foundation for the practical conclusions of his decision. If the propositions just cited could be proved true beyond doubt or possibility of cavil, the Sabbath question, as it is sometimes called, would be divested of all the obscurity and difficulty by which it is at present encompassed. Judge Read's arguments in support of these propositions were admitted by all to be very able and plausible, while to some, especially to people who had never studied the subject, they seemed irresistible. Persons who wish to read a thorough and careful though brief examination of the Judge's reasoning we refer to a lecture delivered at Mercer, Pa., April 16, of this year, by the Rev. D. W. French, which is now published by or at the request of the lawyers of that place who heard it delivered. After reading the lecture we quite agree with the gentlemen of the Mercer Bar in thinking it well worthy of publication. The style is full of life and energy, while the lecture throughout is an excellent specimen of clear and cogent reasoning. Few candid readers, we fancy, will refuse to admit that Mr. French has answered the learned Judge's arguments very satisfactorily. A slip hardly worth mentioning occurs on page 24, where the author in citing a Hebrew verb twice gives the conjunction as if a part of it. The lecture is on sale at the United Presbyterian Book Store.

Astonishing Silver Mine Story.

The inhabitants of the northeastern portion of Laclede county, Missouri, are greatly excited over the supposed existence of a wonderful silver mine somewhere in their locality. It seems to have been an oft repeated story, among the old settlers of Laclede county, that there existed a cave somewhere in the vicinity of Ozark Fork in which large quantities of silver ore were known to exist many years ago. Indians and Spaniards who long ago visited that section of country used to tell the people that they could line their doorsteps and shoe their horses with silver, if they only chose to dig for it, as it existed there in large quantities. Not only this, but they often exhibited specimens in proof of their assertions. No developments were ever made, as the Indians and Spaniards would not reveal the whereabouts of the precious metal. A week or two ago an Indian made his appearance somewhere from the West with wagon and horses, and after remaining a few days departed in the night, taking with him a wagon load of silver ore. To one man who conversed with him he stated that the silver was contained in a cave, the mouth of which was walled up with stone and covered with a large flat rock, the locality of which he would not tell. The whole community has now caught the silver fever and is engaged in making explorations.

What a fine thing it is to have a cosmopolitan reputation. Here now is General Butler, the slightest allusion to whose dreaded name has on more than one occasion thrown honorable Senators and Representatives into paroxysms of rage and terror, and who in hundreds of homes is daily by weary mothers invoked to fright refractory children into obedience—this terrible military and political spook has also set distant Australia quaking and shaking as though attacked by all the earthquakes and agues of the world at once. A couple of young men who have recently turned up in that country are said to have disclosed the existence of a scheme by which the principal cities of that flourishing colony are to be remorselessly captured. Under pretence of carrying aid to impoverished France a vessel is being fitted out in the United States for carrying out the diabolical filibustering project above stated, and—*mirabile dictu*, General Butler is the prime mover in the conspiracy. It is not to be wondered at that the colonial authorities trembled in their boots on learning these dreadful facts, especially as it was distinctly stated that George Francis Train was to be second in command. Considering the antecedents of these warriors, and the peculiar character of their regard for England and England's colonies, we are decidedly of the opinion that Australia should lose no time in applying to the mother country for protection. Remember Fort Fisher, and the explosive train.

A circular of considerable interest to inventors, manufacturers and industrial workers will shortly be issued from the Patent Office, describing the course requisite for them to pursue to obtain information of the latest improvements in patents relative to those branches of industry in which they are specially interested or engaged. It is proposed hereafter to print a large number of specifications of every patent issued, accompanied with explanatory drawings. These are to be divided into classes, according to the several interests with which they are most intimately allied; as far as possible each branch of industry having a class, embracing every patent which relates to it. Persons desirous of obtaining copies of these specifications and drawings can procure them by addressing the Commissioner of Patents, naming the class or classes desired, and remitting a deposit of two dollars. A copy of each patent embraced in the designated class or classes will then be mailed to the address the week following the issue of such patent; a charge of ten cents, the lowest price at which they can be sold under the law, being debited against the deposit until exhausted. Accompanying the circular will be a classified list of patents, with proper instructions for the guidance of subscribers.

In an article on "Popular Amusements" *The Spirit of the Times* shows how greatly the tastes of the people of the United States have extended and improved during the past twenty years. A quarter of a century ago we were a sombre nation, and were characterized by foreigners as knowing sufficiently well how to work, but perfectly ignorant of the art of enjoyment. There is no doubt that within the period mentioned the public disposition has grown somewhat livelier and sweeter, and that the deficiency which at that time existed has in some measure been since supplied. The editor of *The Spirit of the Times*, moreover, is, or should be, an authority on all matters relating to rational recreation and the cultivation of aesthetic tastes. She has traveled widely, and is a shrewd observer. How do the pastimes of Americans at home compare with the diversions of our distinguished tourists in Egypt?

At an interview on Saturday with a reporter of the New York *Times*, Mayor Hall stated that the accounts of the Controller for 1869 would be published by to-day or to-morrow at the farthest, and that the statement of expenditures for 1868 and 1870 would follow within ten days. Hereafter a monthly statement, similar to the ordinary bank statements, of the condition of the City and County Treasury, is to be made. No explanation is given of the reason why the publication of the Controller's report for 1869 is to precede that of the year 1868. It is said, however, that the figures and statements will be given in such a manner to convey little real information.

The Chicago Board of Health report that the condition of the water in the North Branch of the river has been very materially improved since the South Branch has been turned into the deepened canal. The numerous slips and lateral canals on the South Branch have been materially bettered and the worst of them much less offensive than they were before. Thus it would seem that as a sanitary measure the deepening of the canal has proved effective beyond the most sanguine expectations.

A plague of flies is said to be infesting the shores of Chautauqua Lake. Three Buffalonians, who were driven from Mayville by this plague, state that on Tuesday morning, from the front verandah of the hotel in that town, two and a half bushels of dead flies were swept up, and that on the opposite side of the street, in front of a building coated with green paint, which is poisonous to them, the flies lay to the depth of six inches.

The triennial meeting of the Knights Templar of the United States will be held in Baltimore on the third Tuesday of September next, at which time and place the Grand Encampment will be opened. Thousands of Knights are expected, and extensive arrangements for their reception and entertainment are being perfected by the Masonic fraternity of the Monumental City.

The last comicality in the way of fashion at Newport for men, is a rooster's feathers dyed red and stuck into the ribbon of a white or buff summer hat. A little banker started the fashion a season or two ago, and now every coxcomb has a bit of the chicken in his beaver.

The Mayor of New York is a poet. After the publication of the secret accounts he disappeared from the city for a number of days. Is he the author of the hymn "I love to steal awhile away?"

Last year there were ten million dozen corsets, or one hundred and twenty million pairs, imported into the United States—a quantity, it is calculated sufficient to supply three pairs to every adult female in the country. In addition, the annual domestic product of sewed corsets amounted to one million five hundred thousand pairs, manufactured by about twelve establishments. Near Strasburg, in Germany, there are fifteen hundred hand looms employed in weaving corsets for the consumption in the United States. One man as a weaver and two women as finishers are required for each loom, which produces three corsets daily. The sale of corsets, it is estimated, increases five per cent. every year. Corsets for males are also made, and about two hundred dozen of this article of masculine apparel are imported into the United States every year.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

A Louisville physician having been presented with a live rattlesnake, concluded to preserve it. He proceeded to kill it by first administering chloroform to it, and then, to preserve the specimen intact, he plunged it into a large glass jar full of alcohol. The reptile was quite motionless after receiving the anæsthetic, and, strange to say, exhibited no signs of life until it had been in the spirits fully fifteen minutes. It then began to writhe in the jar in such a manner as to render necessary for forcible retention of the lid upon the vessel. In a short time all signs of vitality ceased.

A notable person, Mr. Charles Dyke, died at New York a few days ago. Sixty-four years ago he was employed as assistant engineer on Robert Fulton's steamer Clermont on her first trip to Albany. He also engineered the first steamer down the Ohio and Mississippi rivers to New Orleans, and ran Vanderbilt's boats to Perth Amboy when the present Commodore was a captain on his own craft. Being impressed for service in New Orleans in 1814, Mr. Dyke participated in the defense of that city. He lived long enough to see Fulton's discovery producing results which the most vivid imagination never dreamed of, and which to none perhaps more than to himself have proved a constant source of amazement. He went to his rest in his eighty-fifth year.

The talk about the South American cundurango as a remedy for cancer has revived the stories about the celebrated black cancer docter, Vries, a Hindoo, who pretended to have a sure cure for cancer, which he discovered in India. Happening to get hold of Monsieur Sax, the musician, in Paris, and produce a temporary alleviation of the virulence of a cancer on the lip, with which that gentleman was afflicted, he obtained a great celebrity, and his office was crowded with eager patients. At length Velpeau, the famous surgeon, took him in hand, and exposed him. Seventeen patients in a charity hospital were selected and placed under his care. In four months three-fourths of them died, and in two months more they were all dead. Finally Monsieur Sax himself died. The great cancer doctor was arrrested and imprisoned as an impostor, and was heard of no more.

The latest novelty is a bathing car, introduced a day or two ago at Cape May. It consists of a strong framework, with slat floor and galvanized wire inclosure, through which the surf passes. There is a metalic cylinder on each side of the car, some eighteen inches in diameter and cigar-shaped. These cylinders acts as floats when the car is hauled off into the water, and on each side of the car are seats on which the bathers can recline.

A new test for arsenic has recently been discovered, so delicate that one part of the metal in a million of the solution can be detected by it. This discovery is of very great importance, for the test is not effected by the presence of antimony. The liquid suspected of containing arsenic is mixed with hydrochloric acid until fumes arise, when chloride of tin is added, producing a basic precipitate containing the greater part of the arsenic as a metal mixed with oxide of iron.

The Solicitor General, in the early part of the Tichborne trial, began dozens of questions with the words, "Would you be surprised to find?" and so long did he continue to use them that the query became famous, and at length formed the subject of a cutting cartoon in one of the comic papers. After that Sir John varied his phraseology, and toward the end of the case the stereotyped phrase never passed his lips. It seems, however, that the phrase is not to be dropped so easily as the Solicitor General might wish. In the Divorce Court, the other day, a member of the bar caused a burst of laughter by asking of a witness who denied having done something, "Would you be surprised to find that you did?" And the merriment was increased when Lord Penzance quietly remarked, "Remember, you are infringing on a patent."

A venturesome person, one Capt. John Meiks, who in 1867 crossed the Atlantic on a little raft composed of inflated India-rubber tubes, is preparing for another voyage to Europe on a raft of similar construction. His raft on that occasion was twenty-five feet long by eighteen feet wide, over which a canvas was erected. He was accompanied by two boys, and reached England in forty days. The raft he is now having made is fifteen feet long by twelve feet wide, and he intends going to Europe accompanied only by a boy. He will start about the middle of August, and will take with him sixty days provisions. Such ventures may be of some practical benefit, but most people regard them as exhibitions of fool-hardiness.

Writing of the climate of Minnesota and its effect upon invalids, a correspondent (an invalid himself) says that between five and ten per cent. only of those who go there in the early stages of consumption get well. But one-fourth as much snow falls now-a-days in Minnesota as falls in New England; the average number of days of good navigation on the Mississippi for twenty years past has been about 223 out of the 375, whereas the Erie canal affords but 200; the popular notion abroad that the thermometer ranges all winter from about twenty to forty degrees below zero is a mistake—once in the last five years only has it been forty degrees below—for though the mean temperature during the winter months is lower than in most places of the United States, still, after all, the weather is not so severe as in Vermont. And while the winters in Minnesota are not extremely cold, the atmosphere is only comparatively dry, and the annual rain-fall seems to be on the increase. The climate, in a word, has altogether changed in fifteen years, the clearing up of the forests and the cultivation of 12,000,000 acres of ground, with other causes, hàving revolutionized its character. People can and do die of consumption there, and people who have been born and bred there have it. Still the percentage of five or ten to a hundred recoveries, in the early stages, is of course encouraging.

Professor Carl Wolfsohn, of Philadelphia, now in Berlin, says: Our German singers are abominable. There are plenty of fine voices, but nobody learns to sing. It is singular that the people here, who are most exacting in all instrumental performances, put up with such bad singing. I can assure you that more than three-fourths of the popular singers here would not be tolerated in America.

The total production of pig iron in the United States in the year 1870 was 1,800,000—in addition to which 200,000 tons were imported, almost exclusively from England—making the total consumption in the country 2,000,000 of tons. The production and consumption of pig iron in the civilized world in 1867 is stated at 9,500,000 tons, or 21,280,000,000 pounds.

It is well known that star actors—not including a first class *prime donne*—make a great deal more money in this country than they do in England. Hence the stream of good, bad and indifferent English actors which has flowed to this port during the past twelve or eighteen months.

Great excitement recently pervaded fashionable circles in Jacksonville, Florida. A murder case in progress there attracted a large assemblage each day, and colored and white ladies having been brought into close contact in the Court room, the war of races and the extremely hot weather induced an appeal to the Court as to whether the colored ladies or those born of white parents should have the precedence in regard to eligible seats. The Judge decided that the gallery of the Court room should be devoted to the exclusive use of the colored ladies, and that the white women should occupy the floor of the Court House. This worked satisfactorily until one of the colored ladies insisted upon taking her seat among the white ladies. The Judge ordered her removal, and for so doing, upon complaint duly made, he was arrested and taken before the United States Marshal to answer the charge of violating the Fifteenth Amendment.

A law student, Chas. F. Burroughs, aged twenty-one years, committed suicide in Brooklyn a few days since. He had been suffering from kidney disease, and went to Europe with the hope of being cured, but on arriving home his sufferings were greater than ever. At length they became acute, and determing upon suicide he went to his room and wrote a letter to his mother, in which he said that he desired to be buried in Greenwood, and that his grave should be made in the shade of some tree. He also drew the design of a tombstone and placed the proper inscription upon it. After doing this he deliberately placed the muzzle of a revolver upon his forehead and discharged one of the barrels. He had always borne a good character.

The proposed examination of persons engaged in preparing prescriptions and dispensing medicines has caused considerable excitement in New York city. They are almost unanimous in their denunciation of the present form of examination, and contend that the knowledge of scientific and theoretical matters which is required of applicants by the Board of Examiners is not altogether the kind wanted in the drug business. Practical experience, they say, makes the best and most competent druggists. Some of them who have dispensed medicines for years admit that they could be easily puzzled on questions of chemistry or botany. They say, however, that they could easily confound learned gentlemen when it came to the subject of compounding or dispensing drugs. It is claimed that most of the fatal mistakes attributable to the ignorance of prescription clerks are made through carelessness or intoxication, and that not a few have been made through the stupidity of the physicians themselves.

The directors of some of the principal railroad and telegraph lines have had a model of a galvanized iron pole submitted to them which combines the useful and ornamental. The new invention is designed more especially for country lines, but has so many advantages over the old wooden pole that managers of the leading city lines have decided to use it. The new pole is constructed so that it can be packed section within section, telescope fashion, and can be shipped to distant points with great facility, and at a moderate rate. For a pole fifteen feet out of the ground, suitable for a country line, the first section is three inches in diameter, the second section is two and a half, and the third one and a quarter. No lightning rods are required with the iron pole. Two of the new poles have been put up in Philadelphia and tested by an electrician, who says that they always insure a perfect current, and strongly recommends them for both city and country lines. In Prussia and other parts of Europe iron telegraph poles are used exclusively.

An attache of the British Legation at Buenos Ayres has published, in pamphlet form, some facts with reference to the late yellow fever pestilence there. He represents that out of a population of 180,000 about two-thirds fled and about 20,000 perished, the mortality ranging from 400 to 600 per diem—more than one per cent. of the inhabitants. The city is said to have been reeking with filth, "steaming like a dung hill whenever a hot sun came after a rainfall." The River Plate was so poisoned that the fish died in it, yet this water was what the inhabitants had to drink. There were no drainage facilities, and what wells there were in the city were utterly unfit for use. On the 10th of April there were 540 interments. On the 16th the pestilence began visibly to decline; but it will require years to repair the ravages of the epidemic.

It is said that an American firm has offered to take as many of the Paris insurgents as the Government of France likes to make over to them, intending to conduct them—men, women and children—to some large tract of land in Oregon, where each would receive a certain number of acres and be employed in clearing the forests, but Thiers has declined the offer.

Great interest is felt by turfmen in the great four-mile race to come off at Saratoga next month. Longfellow and Kingfisher will run, and it is rumored that Enquirer, in training for some weeks in Kentucky, will enter the lists. This latter horse has not been raced since he won the Kenner stakes at Saratoga last August, and as he has beaten Kingfisher once, his owner may fairly expect him to repeat his victory. Knowing ones offer 600 to 400 that Lexington's time—7:19¾—now the fastest on record, will be beaten.

The figures show that in England during the four years ending with 1869, the home consumption of cotton goods diminished from £17,980,686 to £8,501,739, this last amount being the total value of goods retained for home consumption in that year. In the same four years £450,398,201 was expended for wines, spirits and malt liquors. Thus it seems that while the English people spent about eight dollars for cotton goods for each man, woman and child, of the United Kingdom in four years, they also spent about seventy dollars for drink. England and Wales, it is estimated, support more than a million paupers, saying nothing of the wretched thousands in Ireland and Scotland.

Koopmanschap, the importer of heathen Chinese, has been to Tuscaloosa, Ala., to look after the interests of about 350 Chinamen who were taken there to work on a railroad, and have received no pay. He found them living on blackberries and crawfish, and probably deemed the diet healthy for the Mongolian constitution, as he left them to continue the same regimen.

Constantinople is to be connected with the opposite Asiatic coast by a railroad tunnel, consisting of sheet-iron double-tubes, under the water of the Bosphorus. The tunnel is to be about 1,200 feet long, 10 feet in diameter, in the clear, and to be placed 36 feet below the level of the water, in order not to obstruct navigation.

Chicago has another wonder in surgery, said to be one of the most remarkable on record. Last June a Mrs. Diegnan was assaulted by her divorced husband with a claw-hammer. Several blows upon the head were given with this instrument, and the skull was fractured in two places. The first fracture was near the crown of the head, a blood-vessel was broken, and the brains exuded from the wound. Another blow broke the temporal bone in front of the left ear, and the hammer was buried to the handle in the brain. Other injuries were inflicted which could not fail to a certain extent to diminish the chances of recovery. The woman lingered in a precarious condition for some time, and contrary to all expectation, finally showed signs of rallying. She has so far improved that her medical attendant thinks she will in time recover. There is a partial paralysis, and an inability to use the vocal organs, both of which troubles it is thought will be cured in time, or greatly diminished. The openings still remain in the skull, and are to be filled with silver.

The effect of the intolerant spirit recently manifested in New York by the Hibernians is already shown by a practical reaction in Baltimore. A mass meeting was held there on Tuesday to organize an anti-Roman Catholic party. About five hundred people were present. Colonel William Louis Schley presided. Speeches were made and resolutions were adopted in favor of holding a convention on the 8th of August, to form an American Union party.

A few days since considerable excitement was occasioned in Broadway, New York, by the appearance of a negro dwarf, led by two white gentlemen. The negro was about forty years of age and about three feet high, his legs about ten inches in length, and his head of natural size. As he stumped along, smoking a large pipe, the glances of astonished spectators were returned with an evident reciprocity of admiration.

The Cape Ann Granite Company, with a blast of seven kegs of powder, started a block of granite in their quarry at Bay View one hundred and twenty-two feet in height, forty-five feet wide, and thirty feet deep, containing about one hundred thousand cubic feet, and weighing over fourteen thousand tons—supposed to be the largest block ever quarried in this or any other country.

Next to mining, the chief industry of Lake Superior is fishing. The special seat of this business is Bayfield in Wisconsin, about eighty miles from Duluth. Lake trout, whitefish and siskiwit are caught there and exported, fresh and salted, in every direction. Bayfield is a nice spot to pass a week or two in the summer.

There is a report to the effect that about one hundred thousand buffalo robes, including those which last year were called the "small pox" robes, are on the way to New York city from the west. These robes it is said come from South America, from Buenos Ayres, Montevideo, and other places, where small pox and yellow fever have raged so terribly of late, and it is said they are being brought by way of Chicago, for the purpose of misleading the public, and not by way of St. Louis as they came last year. If there exists any foundation for the report, the health authorities will doubtless take such action as will interfere with the calculations of parties who are base enough to bring death and disease to an overcrowded and super-heated city for the purpose of making money. It is further stated that not one of the robes which occasioned so great an excitement last year has been disinfected, burned, or destroyed in any way whatever. Then, too, there were but 50,000 robes *in transitu*, and now there are said to be 100,000 on the road.

Mr. Henry Bergh, in a letter to the New York Commissioners of Public Works on the subject of street pavements, contends that the macadamized road composed of small broken stones, is the best for cities; the only objection being that it is dusty, but this can be remedied by frequent sprinkling. He condemns the wooden pavement. His long residence in St. Petersburg, where this style of paving has had a long trial, convinced him that it is incapable of withstanding the wear and tear of city travel; the wood rots, and the streets need continual repair. The ashpalte pavements are no better than the wooden, for they become so soft that the feet of men and horses and the wheels of vehicles sink into them. The principal argument in favor of the macadamized road is its solidity; the next in importance is its freedom from jar and rattle.

A pleasant instance of the return of kindness is a legacy in bonds and stock shares, amounting to about $20,000, just left to the daughters of the late Henry Morris, of Philadelphia, by Mr. Horatio Ward, an American, but for many years a resident of London. The will says: "As these ladies are the granddaughters of the celebrated Robert Morris, of the Revolution, it will not be difficult to ascertain their actual residence. It will, doubtless, surprise them to get a legacy from a person they never knew and perhaps never heard of, therefore it seems but proper they should be informed that the bequest is made through compassion for their misfortunes, and in return for the kindnesses shown me by their father when I was a boy."

A good many of our readers will be rather surprised to learn that the entries at the Chicago Custom House for the year 1870 were in excess of all those of the custom houses of New York, Philadelphia, New Orleans, San Francisco and Savannah combined. Yet such is the fact, and the official reports are our authority for the statement.

Anthracite coal is a dollar a ton cheaper in New York than in Philadelphia with the advantages of freight, etc., in favor of Philadelphia. The citizens don't understand it any more than they do a great many things as between that city and New York.

By the Emigration report it appears that of the 15,000 emigrants arriving at the ports of Boston and San Francisco during the quarter ending June 30, more than one-half were skilled artisans, representatives of about sixty different branches of industry.

The arrival of peaches in New York is immense. Thirty-four car loads arrived by rail Thursday, and five thousand crates by boat. The prices range from $2 to $2 50 a crate. On Friday morning six trains, averaging thirty cars each, and each car containing an average of five hundred baskets of peaches, making a grand total of ninety thousand baskets, arrived in New York city. The batch came from Delaware.

The head of the Bureau of Statistics estimates the annual product of the whisky stills of the country at 62,500,000 gallons. The Convention of Distillers, some time ago, placed the product at 216,000 gallons daily, which for 313 working days is about 67,000,000 gallons. The figures are not far apart. Mr. Young estimates that there are 150,000 licensed dealers who sell an average of $4,000 each, or $600,000,000 in all, which is $15 a head for the population.

The not at all wonderful fact is stated that the *post mortem* examination of the double body, which recently died at Boston, revealed some remarkable curiosities, both in anatomy and physiology. A full description will shortly be given in a surgical journal.

An English writer has been engaged in estimating the amount of gold in the world in bulk. He says it could—melted into a lump—be contained in a cellar twenty-four feet square by sixteen feet in depth. Says, too, that all the boasted wealth taken from the gold mines of California and Australia could be melted and put into an iron safe nine feet high and nine feet square. A small lump indeed to cause as much labor and sacrifice as it has to obtain it.

Somebody has been devoting himself to the task of vindicating ministers' sons and deacons' daughters from the foul aspersion that they are particularly bad members of the community. Massachusetts and Connecticut furnished the field for his investigations, which resulted in establishing the fact that in 448 ministers' and deacons' families there were 2,101 children over fifteen years of age, 1,414 were hopefully pious, ninety-three were in the ministry or fitting for it, and only forty-three dissipated. And all the remaining children, with very few exceptions, were respectable and useful citizens.

Mrs. Mary Wilson owns a farm of 150 acres near Reed's Corners, Ontario county, N. Y., and although seventy-two years of age, has gathered in all her grain without help. She was found by an interviewer pitching off a load of wheat and a day or two ago had been mowing. She swings a scythe and handles a pitchfork with the ease of a man in his prime. This, as the village paper says, is a truly remarkable case.

A Peoria, Illinois, paper says the man Meara, who was lynched for the murder of his child, is credited with two other murders. While working at his trade (blacksmith,) a boy whom he had taken to raise, mysteriously disappeared, and Meara gave out that he ran away. The other murder was that of a German who worked for him over a year, and to whom he owed a sum of money. His little daughter states that he killed this man with an axe, and she can tell where he was buried. Investigations are now in progress, and its is possible still further crimes may be unearthed against him.

A novel suggestion, proceeding from some humanitarian, is to stretch galvanized iron wires across Niagara Falls, suspended about a foot above the water, for the convenience of persons on their way over the cataract. The author thinks that reluctant tourists on that route would be able to grasp the wires and tow themselves ashore.

The prevalence of tempests and tornadoes in various sections of the West has been attended with results so disastrous as to threaten serious consequences in many communities. They have followed in regular succession, and in some cases repeatedly visited the same locality. Houses, fences and crops have alike been swept away, attended with serious loss of life. Western Missouri, Iowa and Minnesota have suffered the most, but great damage has been done both east and west. The effect of these catastrophes is severely felt on the frontier, where the pioneer settlers have just made a commencement, and are engaged in a struggle for existence. The crops are generally light in the districts most affected, and when to their loss is added the dwellings and the outbuildings of the farmers and their contents, the blow is doubly severe, and calls for active sympathy and relief.

There has recently been perfected a new respirator for firemen, in which the solid particles of the densest smoke are arrested by films of cotton-wood wetted with glycerine, and the most pungent gas by layers of charcoal. By these simple means firemen can remain within burning buildings for upwards of half an hour at a time with safety and comfort so far as their respiration is concerned.

Harriet Tinnin, a colored woman, renowned for her kind heart and numerous charities throughout California, died at Jackson Valley recently, in her sixty-third year. She was born a slave in Arkansas, but her husband purchased her and his own freedom, and, going to the new El Dorado in the early days, they acquired the reputation for good deeds among the bold adventurers and rough miners which caused them always to be spoken of with reverence and affection. They were known there as "Aunt Harriet" and "Uncle Pompey," and the man who would do aught to harm them could not have lived an hour.

PERSONAL.

Jenny Lind is said to be the author of a novel, recently published at Stockholm, and entitled "An Artist's Pilgrimage on Earth." The book contains so much information about her early career that it must have emanated either from herself or from one intimately acquainted with her.

One of a party of Eastern men offered a miner a half dollar for showing them through the Nevada silver mines. He looked at the money a moment, and then turning to the Easterner said: "May I ask you how much you are estimated at home to be worth?" "About twenty-five thousand dollars," was the reply. "Well," said the miner, "I guess I won't take your half dollar. I made a quarter of a million here last month."

A recent letter from Dublin states, in regard to James Stephens, the Fenian leader, that "the friends of that gentleman in the United States and elsewhere will be pleased to learn that he has been taken into partnership" in a Bordeaux wine house.

A correspondent, writing from Switzerland, says that in America a man of fortune considers himself above the love or at least the performance of music, but in Geneva there is an orchestra of one hundred performers, and I have had more than a dozen members pointed out to me who are worth from $100,000 to $300,000 each. They attend all the rehearsals and performances merely for the love of music. The officers and directors of the conservatoire, who devote much time to the business, embrace some of the wealthiest men of the city.

There are usually a clergyman or two in London who supply the fancies of a class of people who wish to get the minimum of orthodoxy without doing anything unfashionable. The present favorite of the school is the Rev. Stopford Brooke. He is in the Church of England, and the creeds and the ritual are read in his church, but he is what is called very "liberal,"—which means that he departs from the natural sense of the creeds so far as he decently can. Mr. Brooke is thus very popular. He is eloquent and he is accomplished, and then he is not a dissenter. Mr. Motley attended his services, and those Americans generally who become converted to Episcopacy on landing in England, and who quit it when they depart, find Mr. Brooke a convenient compromise. The reverend gentleman is about to issue a new volume of sermons. Many consider him a second Robertson, and while that opinion prevails his sermons will be read.

There was a period near the end of his life when Theodore Hook, besides editing a newspaper and a magazine, was, to use his own expression, driving three novels or stories abreast; in other words, contemporaneously composing them. Dumas boasts of having engaged for five at once. The wonder at his unprecedented fertility led at one time to a general belief that most of his publications were concocted by a set of 'prentice hands or journeymen, whom he paid at so much a sheet; and that the utmost he contributed to their handiwork was a masterly touch here and there and his name on the title-page. One of these, named Macquet, boldly laid claim to a lion's share of the composition of the best, and was strenuously supported by critics of authority.

Mrs. McVeagh, daughter of Simon Cameron, arrived in Harrisburg with her husband, Wayne McVeagh, United States Minister to Turkey, Thursday morning, making the trip from Philadelphia in a special train in two hours and a half.

Mrs. Bloomer, the originator of the costume for women which still bears her name, and one of the pioneers, if not the pioneer, in the woman's rights movement, is now said to be living quietly, without either social or political ambition, in a rising Kansas town, engaged in attending to a large family and a flourishing farm.

Saratoga hotel clerks are pretty good judges of quality, but mud and neglect will sometimes disguise a man so as to fool them. A short time ago Gen. Sherman arrived at midnight at a prominent hotel, then dressed in an old soiled duster buttoned close to his throat, with his straggling red beard radiating in a thousand separate and distinct directions, and without giving his name inquired if he could have a room. The clerk in the blandest manner informed him that he had just one left, a rear room in the fourth story. When the clerk had read the name of the distinguished guest, he had no difficulty in finding a splendid room vacant on the ground floor in front.

The rumored intention of the Marquis of Lorne and his bride to visit this country seems to have some foundation in fact. A private letter received in New York from London states that the visit was finally determined upon at a family council held before the Queen's departure for Osborne. It is also stated that Mr. Disraeli will make his arrangements to accompany the royal tourists.

A delegation of thirty Japanese arrived in New York a few days since. They are under the direction of Prince Schemidzo Ingad, who formerly spent several years in various places of instruction in this country, and on his return was dispatched by his Government to supervise the education of twenty-nine young men, members of the highest families in the empire, who are destined to fill important Government situations. The Prince registered his name in fair, legible characters in the hotel book, and added these words: "With twenty-nine companions." After spending a few days in New York, they will be sent in parties of four or five to different universities throughout the country.

The Philadelphia *Telegraph* of Friday says: Yesterday President Grant made a flying visit from Long Branch to this city, and stopped at the Continental. He was accompanied by his son, Lieutenant Frederick Grant, and Adjutant General Porter. So quiet were the movements of the distinguished party, that even his most intimate friends here did not know of his presence. There were a very few exceptions, however. Colonel Forney, Postmaster Bingham and Secretary Robeson paid their respects to his Excellency. The visit of the President was merely for the purpose of seeing his son Frederick off to the West, to enter upon a career as civil engineer of the Pacific Railroad. At three o'clock the party sat down to dinner, and within an hour thereafter the place that had known the distinguished visitors knew them no more, for the young Lieutenant had taken the cars for the plains, and the President, with his aids, returned to his sea-side residence.

The latest matrimonial engagement announced is that of Miss Chandler, only daughter of the millionaire Senator from Michigan, to Mr. Eugene Hale, the young, handsome and eloquent representative in Congress from the Fifth Maine district. It is said that the lady's parents only consent to the engagement upon condition that the young couple shall reside with them after the marriage, as they are unwilling to separate from their only child.

The cable message announcing the death of Mr Frank Matthews, an English actor, misled some readers into the belief that Charles Matthews had died. A Montreal paper of the 25th announces that the celebrated English commedian (Charles Mathews) has been engaged, and will open in that city for a few nights next week.

Marie Marimon, the new Italian opera prima donna, now singing at the Drury Lane Theater, London, is really making an immense sensation there. She appeared in but two operas during the season, yet she has made an impression upon highly cultivated audiences that is wonderful. Upon one occasion lately, she concluded a very long and tedious passage with D sharp in alto, ending with a finely sustained E. Her rivals in London this season have been Titiens, Adelina Patti, Trebelli-Bettini, Di Murska, Miolan-Carvollo, Paulina Lucca and Sessi, yet the best critics declare her second to none of them.

Referring to Mrs. Stowe's latest novel, "Pink and White Tyranny," the New York *Standard* indulges in the following slashing criticism: The truth about Mrs. Stowe simply is, that she is the author of one work—"Uncle Tom's Cabin"—which accident lifted into an immense success. Since then she has written nothing commensurate with the factitious reputation which that book secured for her. "Pink and White Tyranny" is her latest failure. It is not written even in good English, the text being studded with provincialisms, such as no chaste writer would employ. The pink and white tyranny is a heartless fool, who, Mrs. Stowe says, is attractive in a certain sense, but whose fascination no sensible reader will be able to detect. Without humor, without brilliancy, without point or depth, and with no attraction of style or sentiment, the wonder is that even Mrs. Stowe's admirers can swallow such trash without making a face.

Parepa-Rosa, in a letter to a friend in New York, says: "I come to you in the dear old States with renewed vigor, and all my energies put up for work, and doing it as well as possible. Both Carl and I have been at work for our season now for over eight months, and all is very well arranged I believe, and we will eclipse our former doings I hope. My voice is in excellent trim, and I am working hard learning new parts. We are going out every day to balls, parties and operas, and I feel quite strange at having nothing but pleasuring. We leave, please God, on the 29th July, on the Scotia, and a few days after my arrival in New York I am going to Sharon Springs."

And now comes the story that the marriage of the Princess Louise with the Marquis of Lorne was not, according to late English gossip, by any means the love match it has been popularly supposed to be, and the wedded pair are now far from happy together. Rumor has it that the Princess inherits her mother's quick and imperious temper, and the two women had such frequent quarrels that the peace of the royal domestic circle was quite destroyed. The marriage of the Princess and her residence elsewhere being the only resource in the emergency, a certain number of young noblemen were selected and invited to Windsor Castle, and the Princess required to choose a husband from among them. She obeyed, and her choice fell on the young Marquis, but there was no more love between them than usually attends such business-like arrangements. The result has been, that the Princess's temper is as bad as ever, only it is exercised on a new object. The exclusion of the Marquis from the royal circle, and the consequent separation of him from his wife on state occasions, is said to be owing to these conjugal differences, and not to any law of etiquette. It is even reported that not long ago the Queen was sent for, and went down to Claremont, the residence of the young couple, to prevent a complete rupture.

The probability that Miss Charlotte Cushman will reappear on the stage this fall will rejoice all true lovers of the drama, says the Philadelphia *Post*. Her fortune is ample, but the desire to see her wonderful personations is so great and so general that it is said she has consented to play Queen Catherine, in "Henry VII," at Booth's Theater, in New York, in September.

The statement that Lieut. Fred. Grant, the son of the President, will avoid the army service to which he is assigned, and make a trip to Europe, is denied. He has been assigned to the Fourth Cavalry, now stationed in Texas, and will join the regiment as soon as the three months' leave of absence, which is allowed to every cadet in the service, shall have expired.

It is rumored that "Baldy" Smith, President of the Cuba Telegraph, is in London in connection with a new Atlantic cable enterprise. This would be good news.

The personal appearance of Jefferson Davis is described as follows: His figure has once more recovered its straightness and elasticity; his eye is again bright, and his form, though still as ever spare and slender, seems vigorous, muscular, and well nourished. I was astonished to see how completely he has thrown off that burden of grief and mental torture that once so plainly oppressed him. But I could discern, on closer scrutiny, clearly marked traces of the terrible agony through which he has passed. The face seems to have been drawn together and set in a mould that expresses rather resolute endurance than contentment and happiness.

In one of the letters from Charles Dickens to Mr. Fields, in the August *Atlantic*, Andrew Johnson is thus described: "I was very much surprised by the President's face and manner. It is, in its way, one of the most remarkable faces I have ever seen. Not imaginative, but very powerful in its firmness (or perhaps obstinacy), strength of will and steadiness of purpose. There is a reticence in it, too, curiously at variance with that first unfortunate speech of his. A man not to be turned or trifled with. A man. I should say, who must be killed to be got out of the way. His manners perfectly composed. We looked at one another pretty hard. There was an air of chronic anxiety upon him, but not a crease or ruffle in his dress, and his papers were as composed as himself." Had Mr. Johnson let whisky alone it is probable that he would have fulfilled the high expectations which such a description is calculated to create.

A Correspondent of the Boston *Transcript*, writing from Naples, having asserted that "were a person to inquire at his hotel or boarding house for a spittoon, he could not be accommodated, for there is *scarcely such a thing in all Europe*," a correspondent of the *Advertiser*, also writing from that city, takes the writer up as follows:

"If the Italians had no spittoons, it would be because they could get on well enough without, for many a time have I seen persons, accustomed to the ways of good local society, too, turn placidly away their faces to spit resoundingly upon my tiled floor. I must admit in justice, however, that they have always chosen a spot close against the wall, leaving to a former American Consul the unique honor of bedewing with tobacco juice the upper floor of the royal palace on a ball night. But there are spittoons enough in Naples for an army of spitters, and I do not know of a single crockery shop, not intended solely for customers of the *bassa gente*, which could not furnish a *sputtacchera* at a second's notice; it is to be mentioned, however, that these are generally of glass, and a hasty observer might not recognise them as meant for spittoons."

California Wonders.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

Near the confines of Fresno, Tulare and Inyo counties, in the vicinity of the head waters of the Keweah, there exists a remarkable piece of country. The Indians say it is the abiding-place of the Evil Spirit. The country is rugged and rocky—mountains, with deep valleys and precipitous cliffs. Snakes and reptiles abound in untold numbers, and, taken in all, it is a wild and most uninviting region. But, aside from this, a most curious phenomenon exists. The ground trembles and quakes almost continually, and the abundant rocks grind and grit together as if being urged by some terrible influence. Frequently, deep discharges are heard, muffled and dull, like the distant sound of heavy artillery. At night the sounds seem to be more abundant than in the day time. No Indian can be induced to venture near the locality, regarding it with most superstitious horror. No theory is advanced by any one to account for the strange phenomenon mentioned. We also learn from William Faymonville that above the head of Crane Valley, in this county, another place similar to the one mentioned exists. Persons who have visited the last place named, describe the sounds mentioned as like muffled thunder.

The Horse Longfellow and His Owner.

A correspondent has been interviewing Longfellow and his owner, and joins in the popular cry of admiration for the beautiful quadruped. He is quiet and even-tempered as a plough horse, but is taken as much care of as a petted child. Nine men are in attendance upon him, and he is not left alone for a minute. The night watchers at his stable are armed, and there is a general lying-awake-o'-nights for fear that somebody will poison or maim him. No visitor is allowed to touch him, and his food is examined as carefully as a Roman Emperor's. The owner of the horse is quite as great a curiosity as the animal himself. Mr. Harper sleeps in the stable and never leaves the grounds day or night. He oversees personally the feeding of his horse. He is a small sized, muscular looking man, and calls himself sixty-seven, but looks ten years older. He wears the poorest kind of Kentucky clothes, ill-fitting and dirty. Eight thousand acres of blue grass belong to him, and this fact, together with the actual earnings of Longfellow—$8,000 so far—will render a sale of the gifted animal quite improbable.

Dry Goods Imported.

The comparative table of imports of dry goods at New York for the current month show a material increase over the corresponding months in the two preceding years, the total amount entered at the port being $8,829,726 against $6,990,722 in July, 1870, and $7,936,470 in 1869. This increase is chiefly on the manufactures of wool, cotton, and silk, which were also imported in considerable larger amounts than during the month of June. Linens show no material increase either as compared with the preceding month, or with former years. The stock in bond was increased $1,601,779, the entries for warehousing exceeding the withdrawals by that amount. This is not an unusual feature at this season of the year, when goods are arriving for the fall trade, and the immediate demand is small. The entries direct for consumption have been large, however, amounting to $4,627,472, in July, 1870, and $4,789,969 in 1869.

The census of England was all taken in one and the same day. Midnight of Palm Sunday was fixed as the census hour. There were 32,606 enumerators engaged in the work in England and Wales. In the State of Georgia, having nearly the same area, there were 192 enumerators to take our recent census. In the whole of the United States and territories, at last census, there were 6,451 enumerators. The result of the English census shows an increase of over 2,600,000 since the previous census in 1861. The increase from 1851 to 1861 was twelve per cent., and for the last ten years thirteen per cent.—a greater increase than at any other decade during the existence of the Government. The number of females exceeded the number of males by 925,764. The quantities of food of every kind imported into the United Kingdom have increased largely since the last census was taken; importations of cattle 120 per cent.; fish 107 per cent.; wheat 65 per cent.; butter and cheese 113 per cent.; exports increased 49 per cent.; and imports increased 61 per cent.

The German school teachers of the United States will hold their second annual convention at Cincinnati, from July 31st to August 3d next. Teachers of German private schools of the country will participate. During the convention papers will be read on the following interesting subjects: "Education to Liberty," A Schenck, Detroit, Michigan; "Emancipation of the School," H. Dorner, Cincinnati, Ohio; "The regard which is paid to instruction in the public schools, and which ought to be paid to it," L. Klemm, Cleveland, Ohio; "Illustrative instruction in the higher classes," C. L. Hotze, Cleveland, Ohio; "For what reasons do the achievements of most of the German-American schools not come up to the demands which must be made on a good school?" F. Thurm, Williamsburg, L. I.; "Ways and means for directly influencing the Anglo-Americans in favor of German methods of education," W. N. Hailman, Louisville, Kentucky.; "How is a series of English text-books and readers to be obtained, suitable to German-American schools?" Dr. Adolphus Douai, Newark, N. J.

Mr. Dana writes to the New York *Sun* that "the great expectations of Duluth have been laughed at but they are all well founded nevertheless. Minnesota, northwestern Wisconsin, and northern Iowa already produce immense quantities of grain that have hitherto been sent to market by rail to Chicago. Now the railroad—155 miles long—from St. Paul to Duluth takes this grain to a shipping port for about one-half what it has cost to convey it to Chicago. This business alone is sufficient to make Duluth an important city, but its future extent will not be limited by it. When the valley of the river and the Manitoba country are settled, and Dakota begins to raise crops, people will understand the foundations on which the builders of Duluth have proceeded. It is simply a question of the cheapest possible transportation for the production of an enormous and most fertile agricultural region."

The returns of traffic of the Union Pacific Railroad account for the falling off in ocean freights at San Francisco. In 1869 the steamer and sailing freights at that port for the first six months of the year were $3,280,000, in 1870 they were $2,034,000, and in 1871, $1,320,000. The earnings of the Union Pacific for the first half of 1871 were $3,410,284, for the same time in 1870, $3,797,397. This is all new business—which had no existence prior to 1869. The proportion of passenger and freight receipts is not indicated in these returns, nor are the way and through business separated. But enough is known to show that a large part of the former marine commerce of San Francisco has been diverted to the route across the continent.

It seems that the Mordaunt scandal is to be reopened in England, no doubt to the great disgust of the Prince of Wales and other golden lads of England, whose names and reputations are involved. Our readers may remember that the trial for a divorce brought by the injured Sir Charles was abruptly broken off by the court, on the evidence of eminent surgeons, pronouncing Lady Mordaunt insane and sending her to an asylum. The asylum doctors now declare that she is only shamming, and is in reality as sane as the majority of womankind, so the trial is to go on, or rather to be recommenced.

The Governor has appointed the following notaries public for a term of three years: Wm. W. Evarts, Shamokin, Northumberland county; A. Clark Johnson, Allegheny city; and W. S. Jones, Pittsburgh.

Science Advances.

As soon as an article purporting to be of utility has been tested, and its merits indorsed by public opinion, unprincipled parties endeavor to replenish their depleted purses by counterfeiting and substituting a spurious for the genuine article. Some time since mercury, in the disguise of pills, powders, &c., was given for all diseases of the stomach and liver, while quinine was freely administered for the chills. At length Hostetter's Stomach Bitters made its advent, and an entire new system of healing was inaugurated. The beneficial effects of this valuable preparation were at once acknowledged, and mineral poisons suffered to sink into that obscurity to which an enlightened age has consigned them. There have been many spurious Bitters palmed upon the community, which, after trial, have been found perfectly worthless, while Hostetter's has proved a blessing to thousands, who owe to it their restoration to health.

For many years we have watched the steady progress of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters in public estimation, and its benificent effects as a cure for all complaints arising from the stomach of a morbid nature, and we are free to say that it can be relied upon as a certain relief and remedy. Its proprietors have made the above preparation after years of careful study and sitting, and are now reaping the reward claimed by this valuable specific, and which they so richly merit. It is the only preparation of the kind that is reliable in all cases, and it therefore demands the attention of the afflicted.

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NOTICE—

The Freehold Bank and Building Association of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be Two Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($200,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars, ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

NOTICE—

The Pittsburgh Life Insurance Co. of the City of Pittsburgh,

Will apply to the General Assembly of Pennsylvania, at the Session of Eighteen Hundred and Seventy-two, (1872), for a Supplement to their Charter allowing them Discounting and Banking Privileges. That their Capital shall be One Hundred Thousand Dollars ($100,000), with the privilege of increasing the same to Five Hundred Thousand Dollars ($500,000), and their name and location the same as at present in the city of Pittsburgh, Allegheny county, Pa.

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